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Vol. CXCIX, No. 2594
OCTOBER 22, 1949

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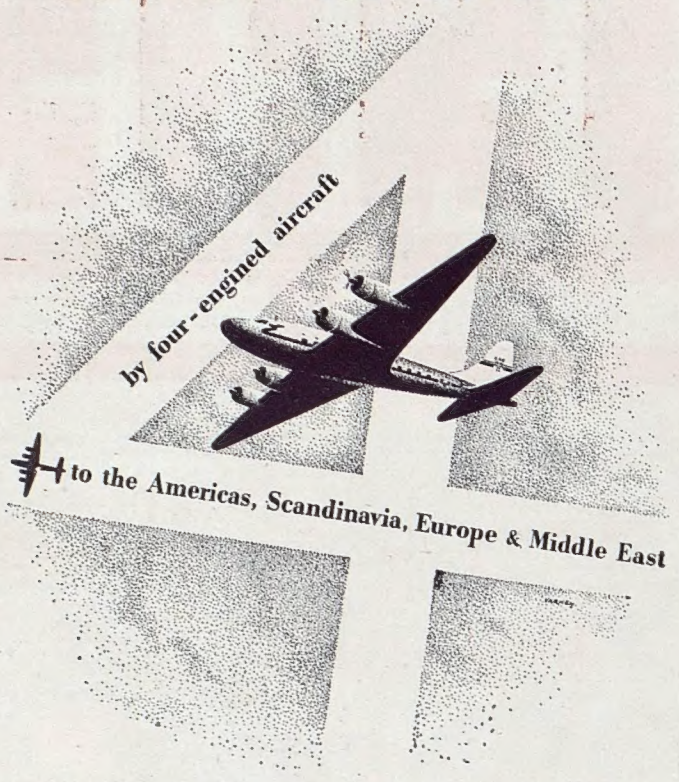


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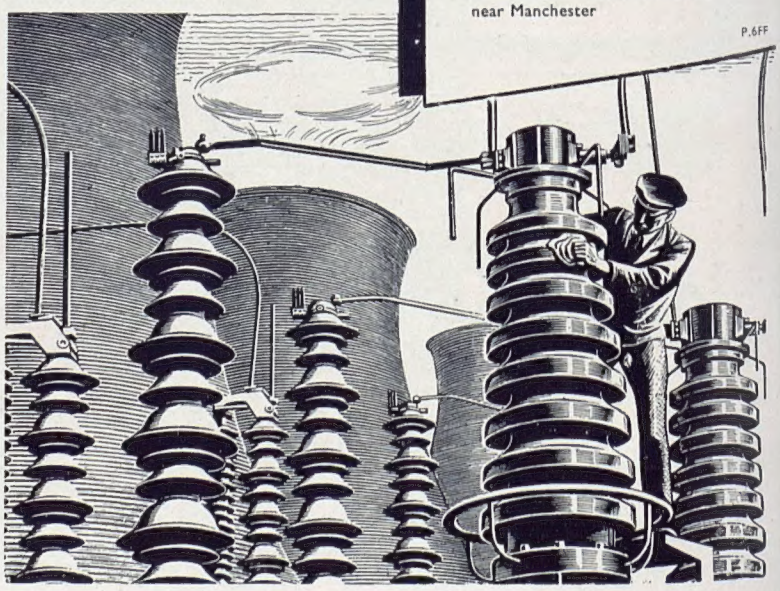

Volume CXCIX No. 2594 The SPHERE, London, October 22, 1949

The SPHERE
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE GRAPHIC"
THE EMPIRE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

**CANTON FALLS TO THE COMMUNISTS—THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE CHINESE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT NOW IN THE HANDS OF MAOTZE: An overhead view of the southern city where the main body of the Communists arrived last Saturday, the Nationalist Garrison having fled**

Canton, the home of revolutionary conspiracy in the last years of the Manchu Dynasty, and the scene of Sun Yat Sen's revolution in 1911, became the base of the Chinese Nationalist movement which set out hence in 1926 to unify China. To-day Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek's vast conception lies in ruins, and Maotze and his Communists have now almost reached the southern limit of their conquests. The vanguard of General Lin Piao's 4th Field Army and also Communist guerilla troops entered Canton on Friday of last week, and at the same time workers of the Communist underground emerged and plastered the city with posters urging the population to carry on with their normal work. On Saturday morning the main body reached the gates of Canton and Communist troops were also spreading themselves out along the frontiers of the neighbouring leased territories of Hong Kong, where the British forces were standing in readiness.

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# A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

## The Premier's Testing-Time.

—My doubts are resolved and were not traitors. There will be no General Election this year, nor, presumably, for six months. Tardily Mr. Attlee has said it. *He does not wish to disturb industry in this anxious time.* That pregnant sentence, which could usefully have been spoken weeks ago, makes it certain that Mr. Attlee's actions in the next six months will one day be the subject of close examination before the bar of history. The verdict will settle his rank as a British Premier, a little, vacillating man or a strong, decisive character. His policy or lack of policy may lead him in alternative directions. He may use these vital months ahead in courageous, stringent, nation-uniting measures, to cut down expenditure, reckless of unpopularity, by Central and Local Government on every project that offers a chance of economy without destroying the plan and scaffolding of defence and the social services. He may emerge as a Peter the Hermit, preaching and enforcing a crusade for harder work, longer hours, acceptance of present-scale wages. Or he may spend the time of Parliament, truckling to his prompters, keeping an eye on election votes, in fiddling and hoping for the best, in nationalising the steel industry and upsetting its vital flow of exports, in footling with the House of Lords, in passing appropriations for projects and schemes which a near-bankrupt nation cannot afford. Which policy will he adopt? Nationalise steel and retrench a pest officer or two, or add his name to the short list of Premiers who in their country's mortal danger put country before Party and achieved greatness? I do not know.

## The Doctor's Dilemma.—

We are still waiting to see if Mr. Attlee is to prove a Pitt or an Addington. His detractors (who were many) nicknamed Addington "The Doctor," and already a doctor's dilemma faces our present Premier. On the one hand, he is dismissed as a weak, vacillating man who dare not lead the nation and face the facts, in his anxiety to lose no votes and to woo his Left-wing supporters. He is exhorted to take the very strongest measures of retrenchment to avert almost inevitable bankruptcy at the eleventh hour. But the moment rumour reports that he has settled on a stringent programme of retrenchment and a realistic effort to check the drain and prevent inflation, an exceedingly bitter cry goes up from almost every side that the unhappy nation is to be plunged in austerity harsher than ever, queues longer and more dismal than in the worst times, taxation at 20s. in the £, and so on. Industry is to lose the last remnant of incentive from still heavier profit taxes. Civil Servants are to be thrown out of employment or, worse, brutally directed into industry, and slavery, famine and misery are indefinitely to be stepped up. The Premier is incompetent because after five years of peace we have austerity harsher than in the worst year of war. He is a criminal in that he has recklessly squandered billions of our money on hare-brained schemes to make us the most luxurious-living people in Europe. He is a craven because he dare not tell us the ugly truth and force us to save ourselves by hard work and stern living. And he is a tyrant if he suggests a little pruning in administration and a little more austerity. And yet this remarkable man clings to Power. I wonder why.

## The Vital Election.—

Some weeks ago I commented on the universal opinion expressed that the coming election will be *vital*, and I ventured the comment (in my amateur way) that perhaps, if the sun could stand still in the economic sky, if bankruptcy could be averted for a few more years, the election-after-next might be, from a party point of view, even more vital. At the back of my mind, I toyed with the notion: *Does the Labour Party really want to win the next election?* The *tacticians* of that Party may perhaps be whispering that a defeat at the G.E., after the first bitter surprise, might be endured with fortitude and without sour grapes. The Party that takes over the management in mid-stream is assured of a stormy passage and a short shrift. How politic, how neat, to halt at the bank, to watch the struggle in mid-stream and then to fish out the wreckage, bale out the boat and re-man it with the cry: "I told you so; you should have left it to us. Now we will put things right, but it will go much harder with you. You will have to agree to *our* terms, all of them." All that is speculation and, of course, narrow party tactics. But, if the importance of the General Election-after-next might to-day strike the bonny party-fighter on the Socialist side, it might occur to his opposite number on the Conservative side—if such there be and such no doubt there is. For during election fevers, patriotism is dwarfed by party. So perhaps there will be consolation for the loser after the counting of the votes. *Væ victis* or *Io triumphe*? The theory suggests that in the next months our ears will be dinned by appeals and arguments from two parties, judiciously and discreetly vying with each other to leave unsaid and undone anything and everything which could ensure victory at the polls.

## Reform of Taxation.—

There are many varieties of goods in the rival shop windows and they will stay there, gathering dust, till the election does come off. The six months ahead offer both parties a chance to make their displays still more attractive and worth paying for in votes. There is one article, above all others, which would attract my interest. Parliaments come and go, but never, never is that article on display or even considered as desirable. It is a root-and-branch reform of the whole system, central and local, under which we are taxed and rated in life and after death. I do not believe it is beyond the wit of man to simplify it and make it intelligible, even to combine the two inflictions. It is not over-taxation so much as over-elaboration of taxation that before now has brought empires to ruin. The first principle of taxation, even before justice, is intelligibility. A man should be able to understand on what he is taxed even before he understands why he is taxed. For fifty years, by elaboration on elaboration of a complicated system, our system of taxation has been a scandal of unintelligibility. And no Chancellor of any party has ever made a sincere effort to tackle the subject. For myself, even to-day, I would prefer to be taxed intelligibly than taxed lower. It is monstrous that a small taxpayer should be compelled to employ an agent to ensure (perhaps!) that he cheats neither himself nor the State. And it is unbelievable that human ingenuity can devise no simpler method of assessing the citizen for direct taxation for central and local needs.

## Beaverbrook's Nostrum.—

Lord Beaverbrook to-day, it seems, is not *persona grata* with all the Conservative leaders, nor vice versa. The old warrior has left his tent, however, and

**A NEW FORCE IN THE NEWSPAPER AND PUBLISHING WORLD: Mr. Alfred Charles Duncan, F.C.A., who has been appointed Chairman of Odhams Press, Ltd., in succession to the late Mr. Arthur G. Cousins. Mr. Duncan joined Odhams in 1920, and, following the death of Lord Southwood in 1946, was appointed joint managing director. Mr. Duncan is sixty-three**

**"A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE" — SIR LAURENCE OLIVIER, WHO WAS PRODUCER, AND VIVIEN LEIGH, WHO PLAYED THE LEAD, AT THE ALDWYCH THEATRE AFTER THEIR FIRST-NIGHT SUCCESS IN TENNESSEE WILLIAMS' NEW PLAY: There was a tremendous battle for seats on the opening night, and the players received an ovation at the final curtain. Vivien Leigh plays the part of Blanche, a fluttering, ineffectual creature, who, after an unhappy marriage and a series of desperate affairs, thinks she has found romance and security. It is cruelly dashed from her. The part is very long, makes heavy emotional demands upon the actress, and calls for quick changes of mood**

thrown down a challenge to all and sundry at the election. The ship of State may still be saved from the rocks if we establish a system of Empire Free Trade, build a constantly improving structure of high wages—£6 a week minimum for all, at once—abolish all limitations of dividends and instantly reduce taxation. For the rest, abolish the House of Lords, as constituted, and conscription, and go all out to manufacture atom bombs. At first sight it reads like the last infirmity of a noble mind. Our economic collapse, if it come, will come not after decades but in a few months. Empire Free Trade, on which all these sweets depend, may take some time to "establish." Meanwhile, this policy looks like . . . inflation of the balloon as a prelude to one *grand bang*. I got one little laugh out of the nostrum, a rather limited, backyard cackle. I don't know about the farmers and *their* employees, but I did envisage a large number of single-handed gardeners looking for jobs when the minimum wage of £6 (plus free cottage, rates and lighting) became theirs by right.

## F.O. Notes.—

The Foreign Office is an enormous, dignified building. It employs thousands of people who work long hours. It attracts brains. The brains are hand-picked and carefully prepared. There is a good deal of routine work done there which I can comprehend. Some of that routine may be in need of reorganisation, some may be out-of-date. Ambassadors are not what they were in my youth and embassies no doubt carry on a different kind of daily exchange with the F.O. Still there must be a great deal of solid work which has to be done at all grades, despite the plethora of modern organisations on an international basis, which might be expected to relieve Foreign Offices of a great deal of their former usefulness. It is those *Notes* and rejections of *Notes* exchanged between Powers which sometimes raise a doubt in my mind concerning the usefulness of work done at the highest levels of the F.O. Some are sharp, some flat. Hours must be spent over their drafting by the big wigs in the search for the right word here, the telling phrase there. Russia accuses Britain of splitting Germany and delaying the Peace Treaty. Britain (after agonies of labour in drafting) sends back a Note rejecting Russia's Note. What happens to these Notes? There must be hundreds of them stored here and there since 1939. I can't believe that they are put in the waste-paper basket and find their way to the pulping plant. Not that it would matter. For nothing ever comes of them. But they are beautifully drafted, and I feel sure they are filed for record. Our daughters, bored to tears with country-house life, seek engagements at the F.O. in large numbers. We are not allowed to know what they do there. We suspect tea-making, but it is not impossible that they are responsible for filing and dusting these Notes reverently with feather brushes.

## Dr. E. Œ. Somerville.—

Edith Somerville died the other day at a great age. She was very insistent on her title of "Doctor," and once or twice hauled me over the coals for forgetting it. The senior partner in one of the most famous literary partnerships continued to write "as a firm" almost to the day of her death, years after Martin Ross had become a "sleeping" partner. Many of her later books she sent me with inscriptions, and we corresponded periodically during the last war. One quotation from a letter she wrote me on January 7, 1942, may interest her admirers and some of my readers: "I may say that I was much surprised when the Irish Academy of Letters bestowed on Martin Ross and me the Gregory Medal. Hitherto we have been prophets without honour in our own country and considered unworthy of the Celtic twilight. It is disappointing that the actual medal is not mine yet, having been locked up in a London bank for *safety*. . . . London doesn't seem to me a very safe place. I speak from disastrous experience. When Longman's House in Paternoster Row was obliterated, all my books—save only *Sarah's Youth* and *Irish Memories*—were burnt to ashes and Royalties for me are now things of the past. More than half of my very small income has gone with them. . . ." She wrote books that will not die. *The Real Charlotte* remains for me one of the first dozen great novels of my lifetime.

THE OLD STAGER

THREE LEADERS OF THE LABOUR PARTY WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THE VITAL DECISION REGARDING A 1949 ELECTION: Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin (*left*), who had just returned from the United States, (*centre*) Health Minister Aneurin Bevan, and (*right*) Lord President of the Council Herbert Morrison. Upon Mr. Morrison will devolve the tremendous task of planning and conducting Labour's campaign when Parliament is dissolved and the election goes to the polls in 1950. 1950 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Labour Party

# THE "NO ELECTION" CABINET

## Mr. Attlee and His Team Forgather at Downing Street for Vital Decisions

The speculation regarding an autumn General Election was enhanced last week when the Cabinet forgathered in Downing Street and, with Mr. Bevin back from the United States, the vital issue was debated by the assembled leaders of the party. When the result became known in London, the Conservative Conference, in session at Earl's Court, voiced its disapproval, realising that a continuance of the present Government would mean the passage of the Parliament Bill and of the amended Iron and Steel Bill. It is understood that, after a long discussion the decision to hold a 1950 election finally won the approval of nearly all the Cabinet. In the official announcement from 10, Downing Street, it was stated that the decision not to appeal to the country at this moment was based on a regard for the disturbing effects on trade and industry, and on the national effort generally. Except for the Minister of Defence, who was abroad, and the Minister of Agriculture, who has been ill, all the members of the Cabinet were present at the vital no-election meeting. Also before them lay the task of considering cuts in expenditure as a complementary measure to devaluation, and the announcement of some of these cuts was expected this week.

THE MINISTERS FORGATHER: *Left*—Mr. Hugh Dalton, outside No. 10, Downing Street. *Left centre*—Mr. George Tomlinson, the Minister of Education. *Right centre*—Mr. Chuter Ede, the Home Secretary. *Right*—Mr. John Strachey, the Minister of Food, who although not a Cabinet member was called into consultation

# ROYAL OCCASIONS

## THE END OF THE ROYAL HOLIDAY IN SCOTLAND: THE DUKE LEAVES FOR MALTA: PRINCE CHARLES IN THE PARK: THE HAREWOODS IN NAPLES

MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY TRAVEL SOUTH FROM BALMORAL: The King, with Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh at the door of their coach as the Royal train halted at Edinburgh en route to London. The Queen remained behind at Balmoral for a few days before concluding her autumn holiday. The Duke of Edinburgh, as depicted on right, set out for Malta shortly after his return to London; but before his departure there was a farewell cocktail party for a few friends at Clarence House

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SETS OUT FOR MALTA AND STARTS A NEW PHASE IN HIS NAVAL CAREER: His Royal Highness with Countess Mountbatten before leaving London Airport en route to Valetta. The Duke has now taken up his appointment as First Lieutenant in the destroyer "Chequers," but for the next few weeks he will remain ashore, as the "Chequers" is refitting

PRINCE CHARLES ENJOYS AN OUTING IN THE OCTOBER SUN: The young Prince as he left Clarence House with his Nanny for an afternoon in St. James's Park. Prince Charles circled the lake, where he watched the pigeons on the bank and the ducks on the lake. On the Horse Guards Parade there was another diversion, the Prince and his Nanny seeing the Guardsmen in their scarlet uniforms drilling before cameras for a Technicolor film version of the ceremony of Trooping the Colour

THE ROYAL HONEYMOON—THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF HAREWOOD IN NAPLES: The Countess, followed by her husband, is seen walking up the gang-plank of the motor-ship "Sorrento" before leaving for the Isle of Capri, where they are spending part of their honeymoon

RESCUE CREWS AND AMBULANCE MEN WORK AMID THE BLAZING WRECKAGE : An aerial view of the scene of disaster near Isleham, Cambridgeshire, after a United States Air Force B 50 Stratobomber—the type of plane selected to carry atom bombs—had crashed in flames. The machine, which had just taken off from the U.S. Air Force base at Lakenheath, carried twelve 500-lb. bombs in its bomb bays. It was planned to drop these on Heligoland as part of an exercise. All the crew of twelve were killed in the crash and the explosion which followed it, most of the bodies being recovered many yards from the main wreckage. A security cordon of United States military police was placed round the wreckage to prevent people from approaching, as it was feared that not all the bombs had exploded. The B 50 was one which flew to Britain last August with the U.S. Bombardment Group

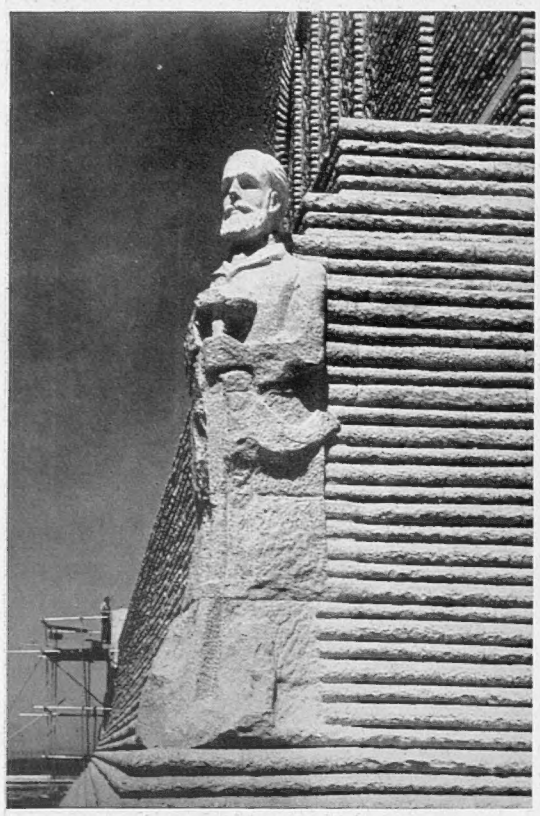
# THE ATOM BOMBER DISASTER

## THE B 50 CRASH NEAR ISLEHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

*On left*—THE FIREFIGHTERS AT WORK : An aerial view showing the scene of disaster from another angle. In the distance on the left are craters made by several of the exploding bombs. The roof of a hut on the right is almost completely shattered and a haystack has been set alight

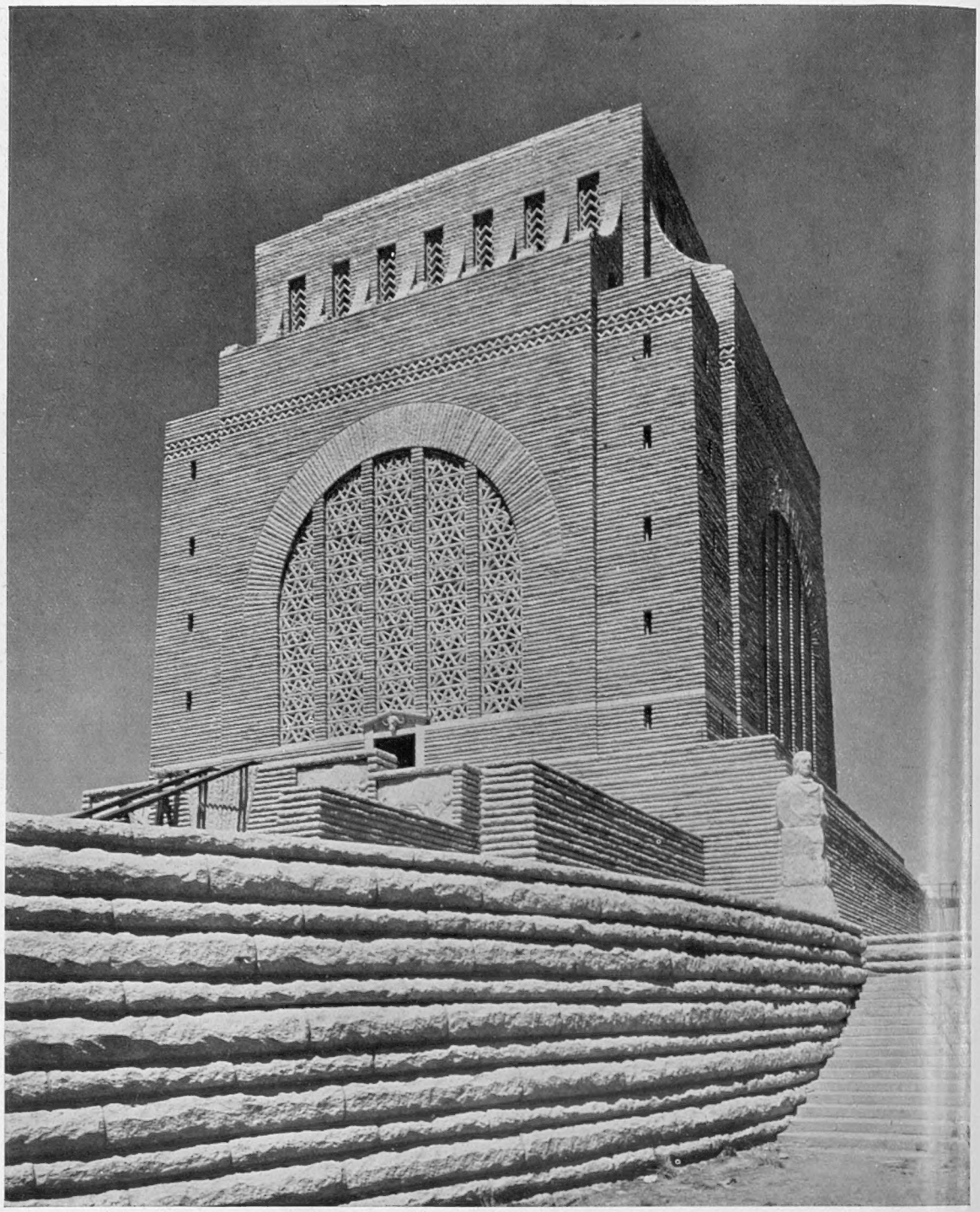
# The VOORTREKKER MONUMENT

## TO BE UNVEILED AT PRETORIA ON DINGAAN'S DAY

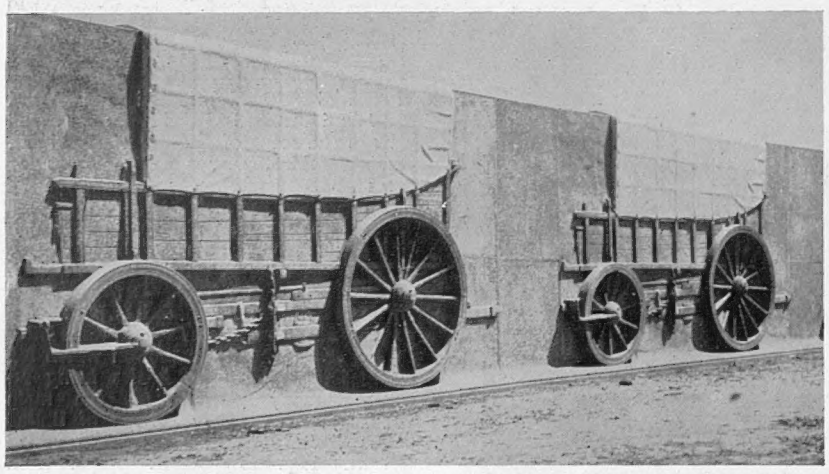


**PIET RETIEF, A VOORTREKKER HERO : This giant bust of the leader who set out with the Trek Boers of 1835, stands at one corner of the Pretoria monument to the Voortrekkers which is to be unveiled on Dingaan's Day (Friday, December 16)**

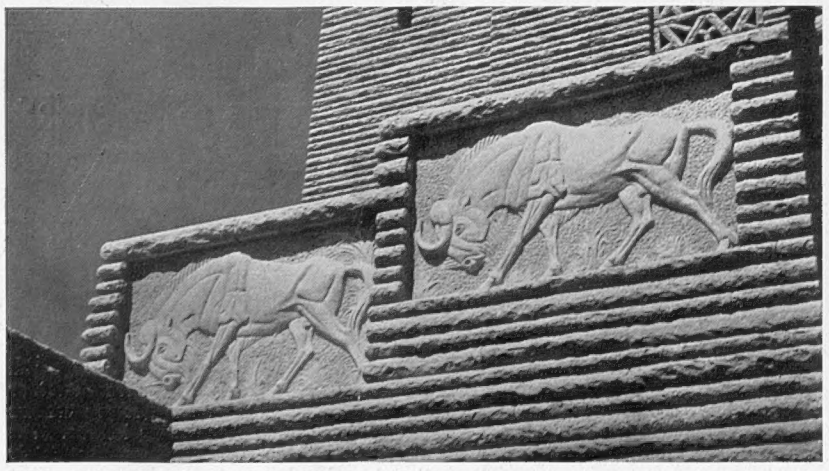
No fewer than 10,000 Boers escaped from British rule across the waters of the Vaal and Orange rivers, creating for themselves a new life in the northern hinterland of South Africa. The memorial to that Great Trek will be unveiled in the hills outside Pretoria on December 16, 1949, and this will be the signal for nation-wide rejoicings in South Africa. Outstanding features of the monument are the figures at its four corners representing Piet Retief, Hendrik Potgieter and Andries Pretorius; also an unknown leader of the Great Trek.



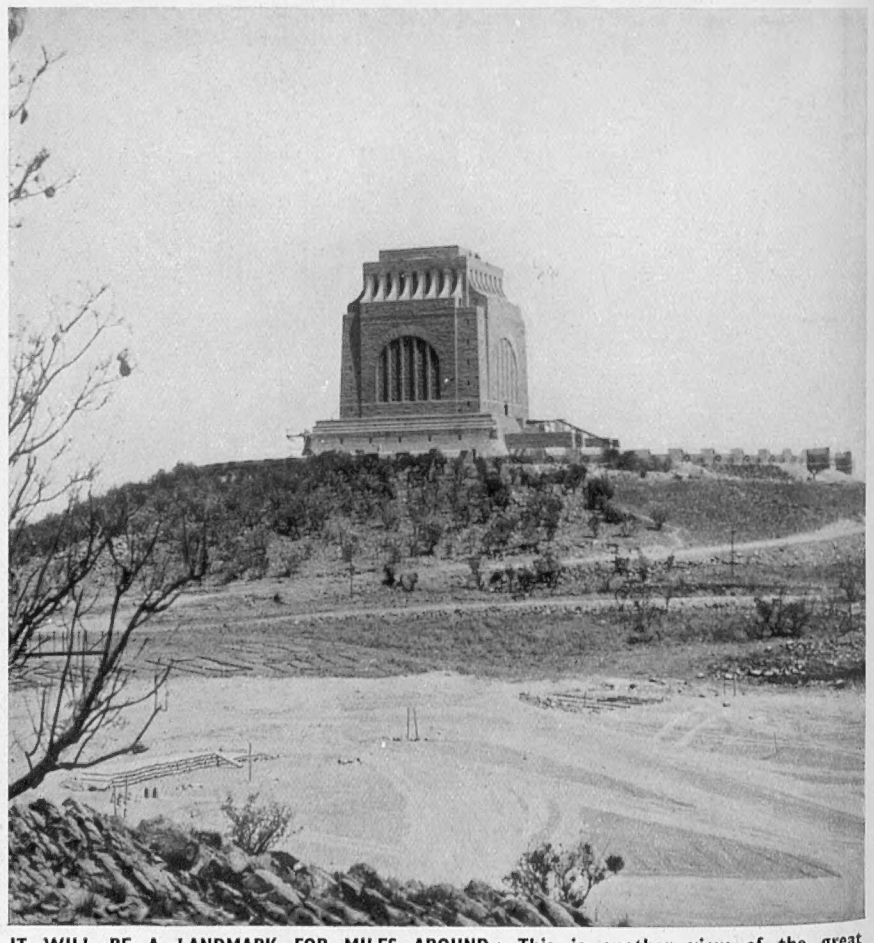
**THE VOORTREKKER MONUMENT : It stands on the hillside above the vast amphitheatre now being carved out below it. Both monument and amphitheatre form part of the Voortrekker memorial. Descendants of Voortrekkers will be coming from every part of the Union to take part in celebrations on December 16**



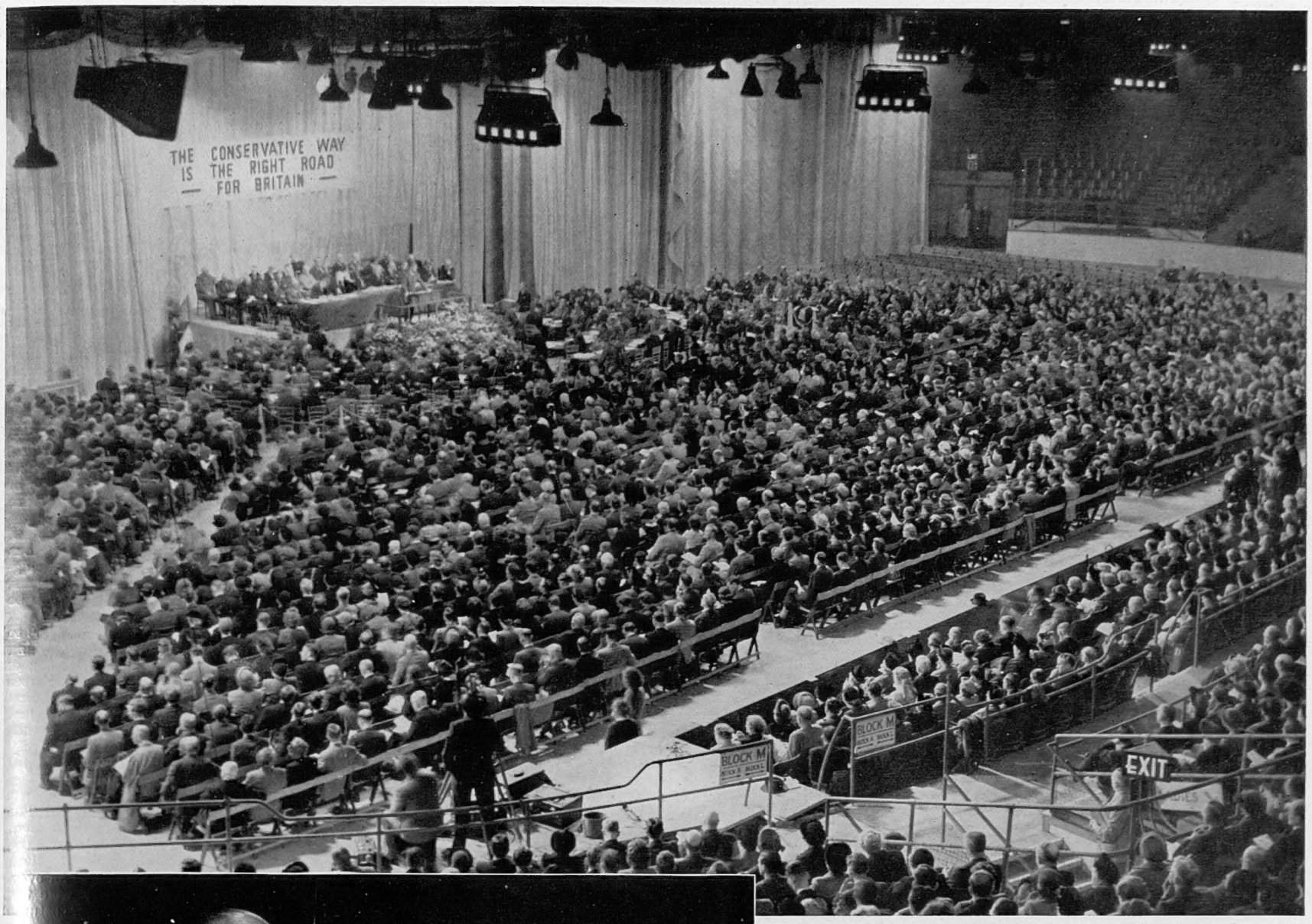
**THE WALL OF SCULPTURED WAGGONS DRAWN UP IN A LAAGER, THE TRADITIONAL METHOD OF BOER DEFENCE : This wall encircles the Voortrekker monument, paying tribute to the men who set out in their waggons to found the new republics in the hinterland to the north of the Orange River and the Vaal**



**TWO WILDEBEEST IN BAS RELIEF : These decorations are placed beside the main entrance of the monument on its hilltop site near the city of Pretoria**



**IT WILL BE A LANDMARK FOR MILES AROUND : This is another view of the great monument. There are sarcophagi in the hall, and it may be decided to reinter in these the bodies of some of the celebrated leaders of the Trek**

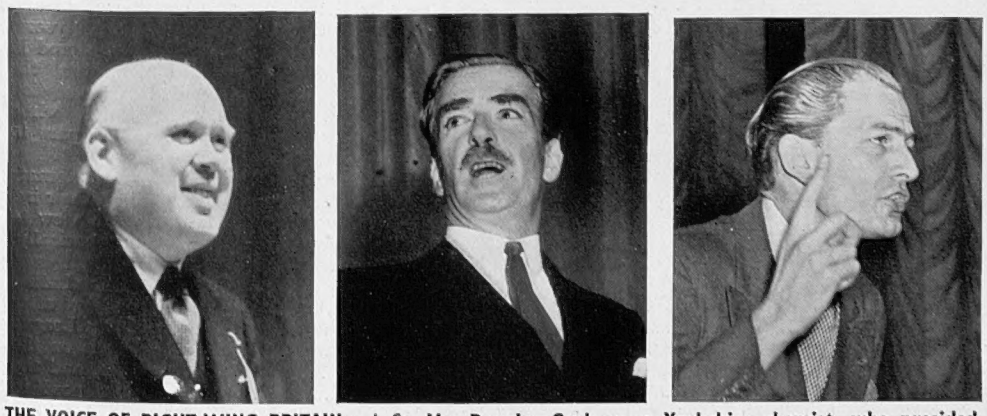



**THE CROWDED SCENE IN THE EMPRESS HALL AT EARL'S COURT AS THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY MET TO CONSIDER THEIR ELECTION POLICY AND, IN PARTICULAR, THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARDS IMPERIAL AFFAIRS :** When the news that there would be no election this year was flashed on the screen, there was disappointment among the delegates spoiling for a fight, but this did not deter them from throwing more light on the Conservatives' electioneering policy. The conference, which had been plunged into thought by Lord Beaverbrook's skirmishing, upheld the principle that there is nothing inconsistent in working in co-operation with the Commonwealth, Western Europe and the United States at the same time

# CONSERVATIVES IN CONCLAVE

## Some Personalities at the Seventieth Annual Conference of the Party

**TWO CONFERENCE PERSONALITIES WITH A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT STAND IN THE REALM OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS :** Mr. Duncan Sandys (left), essentially a protagonist of a United Europe and a leading light at Strasbourg, with Mr. Leopold Amery, essentially an apostle of Empire. In the background are Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir. Just behind Mr. Amery is Mrs. Crossley



**THE VOICE OF RIGHT-WING BRITAIN :** *Left*—Mr. Douglas Graham, a Yorkshire chemist, who presided over the political discussions. *Centre*—Mr. Eden, for so long the heir of Mr. Churchill in the leadership of the party. *Right*—Mr. A. Nutting, M.P., holds up an admonitory finger. Mr. Nutting won the Melton Division of Leicestershire against powerful Labour and Liberal opposition. In 1942 he was Private Secretary to Mr. Eden, and he specialises in foreign affairs

**SOME VETERANS OF THE PARTY AT THE YOUNG CONSERVATIVES' BALL AT THE HAMMERSMITH PALAIS DE DANSE :** Mrs. Winston Churchill talking with Mr. Eden in their box overlooking the dance floor

# The INDIAN PRINCES in BLEAK TIMES

## As Rulers They Have Virtually Disappeared

By FERDINAND TUOHY

FEW possessing power and wealth can ever have come down so quickly in the world as India's maharajahs. It seems only yesterday that we were reading accounts of their fabulous riches and extravagances.

Of that eighteen-year-old Maharani of Jodhpur, the weight of whose jewels was so great that she could not stand without the support of two attendants. "I calculated," wrote Miss Rosita Forbes, in *India of the Princes* (1939), "that the queen was wearing more than her own slight weight in treasure and the value of at least a quarter of a million sterling."

Of the late Maharajah of Patiala, whose huge income was quite inadequate to pay for his *Arabian Nights* palaces, his zenana of hundreds of lovely women who, at his death, hurled themselves into his apartments, rent their clothes, tore off their jewels, and beat their heads against floor and walls, for this Prince's parks, full of fantastic animals, of birds from all over the world, for the polo and cricket he magnificently supported, for his jewels and gold plate and prodigious hospitality.

Of the Sovereign of Nepal who used 400 elephants at his royal shoots "and from the back of his own superbly caparisoned mount scattered basketfuls of coin to the three or four thousand beaters." Of that Jam Sahib of Nawanagar who thought it enough to stuff his jewels in old suitcases in the cellars. Of the ruler of Kashmir who, ensconced in his own gorgeous houseboat, had another houseboat following up for one pet dog.

Of the Rajah of Manipur, on whose staff was a Lord Chief Justice, so-called, but whose real job was that of inspector of dancing-girls, Manipur's being justly celebrated. Of that other Prince who kept a fleet of 250 cars and favoured vermilion, purple, orange and lavender for colouring. Of the Maharajah of Gwalior who had so many tons of pearls that he couldn't even count the strings. Of the Prince of Dholpur, wearer of India's most celebrated pearls, nine rows, perfectly matched, each as large as a thrush's egg.

Of that Sovereign of Baroda who possessed a carpet made solely of jewels. "The groundwork is of pearls and the design of turquoises, rubies, emeralds and diamonds." Of the Maharajah of Kapurthala who wore a crown on top of his turban which was made of 3,000 carefully selected diamonds and pearls. An Indian Prince must wear such fantasies, we are told, "so that their virtue, passing through his body, may spread prosperity, magnificence, security and glory throughout the country."

Yes, it seems only yesterday.

Now many of these same princes are down to selling their pearls and elephants and dancing-girls. Some even have to practise a frugality recalling the miserly Nizam of Hyderabad who, when his income was around £12,500,000 a year, used to spend 5s. a day on his food and sleep out on a rickety veranda in the company of a goat. (The sixty-four-year-old Nizam continues to cling to his Spartan habits, now that he is reduced to a State pension of £2,000,000 a year, out of which, however, he has to meet a variety of public expenditure which would not figure in European budgets.)

As rulers the rajahs have virtually disappeared. Two short years have served to sweep away glamour and despotism which were already age-old when Fitch blazed the English trail in India in Elizabethan times. The men who took over when Britain departed were determined to do away with the princely system, which they viewed not only as an Imperial tool, but as wholly incompatible with the march of two nations as envisaged from Delhi and Karachi.

The rajahs must be made to stand and deliver. As there were no fewer than 562 of them, of greater or lesser degree, a special Minister was nominated, and his name was Vallabhai Patel, a "man of iron." Ever since the princes have been trying to put a maximum distance between themselves and this passionate lopper-off of their riches, but Patel has just got in another swing.

At the start he collected as many rajahs as would deign to come, and told them they might keep their titles and palaces, but that they would be deprived of a large part of their personal revenue and of such accumulations of gold and precious stones as were adjudged to be State property. They would have pensions of from 15 to 7½ per cent. of the yearly revenue of their States, or ranging from about £75,000 a year down to £300.

There were exceptions, such as the Gaekwar of Baroda, who was to receive £187,000 a year, free of tax, from Delhi. But for nearly all, the pension figures were chicken feed. One maharajah, who for many years took a cool £200,000 every year out of his State treasury for his personal use, was down to £3,000. Now Patel has announced that the maharajahs, one and all, will receive from the Government of India a maximum State income of £7,500 a year. How this is to affect a Gaekwar is not clear, but it may be taken that the figure represents another body blow from Patel.

When he was cut the last time, the Gaekwar threw a party to end all parties. Himself appeared with several thick strings of pearls round the neck. His wife, in silver sarong, was bejewelled from head to foot. As the couple stepped from their Rolls to the booming of golden cannons, it was seen that the inside decor was of leopard's skin.

A more likely celebration of the latest Patel slash may have been a meeting at the club in Delhi, which the maharajahs have formed in a palace belonging to one of their number. Here they drop in at odd times, and chat in small groups among the marble pillars. Here they discuss in English—only common tongue—such "shop" as the scarcity of jobs worthy of them, and the difficulties of transferring funds and other things abroad. In the new teetotal ambience, such exchanges can hardly be cheerful.

Only one prince has, it seems, absconded with all he could lay hands on, but quite a number try to send to the United States, France and Britain such wealth as they have contrived to keep secret. There are Bombay brokers who have made fortunes smuggling out the princes' treasure chests in various directions. Another method of raising money is by the sale of palaces.

The Soviet Union acquired a Delhi palace for its Embassy, and the Government of India has taken over other palaces at very low rentals. But buyers are rare. All the same, more palaces would be on offer but for the fact that the princes sometimes have to house hundreds of relations. They have to feed their grandfathers' and their fathers' wives as well as their own, and with the number of "mothers" ranging from four to a couple of hundred, household moneys are eaten up.

Nor is this by any means all. Frequently a very numerous following of courtiers, dancing-girls, family retainers, magicians, astrologers and scribes must be maintained. *Noblesse oblige!*

Grandmother trouble seems to be widespread, and one young ruler relates that in disposing of a dozen dancing-girls to a Parsee millionaire, he managed to insert three grandmothers at the last moment. Of course, a grandmother can be comparatively young in Mother India, by western standards.

Pearls, virgins and elephants continue in regular demand. The elephants are being sold whenever possible, because they eat too much and the day of their caparisoned glory is gone for ever. It is related that they were the only animals ever to wear costume jewellery.

While most of the rajahs lived too soft lives to be of much use in the world of to-day, some have given a lead in continuing in public service or finding jobs, which friends of India hope may be a stimulus to growing sons who have profited by the education and support of ultimate British rule. At the top of the list are the Maharajahs of Patiala, Bhavnagar and Nawanagar, who have become respectively head of the Union of Sikh States, Governor of Madras, and ruling chieftain in Rajasthan (grouping of the Kathiawar States, population nearly 14,000,000).

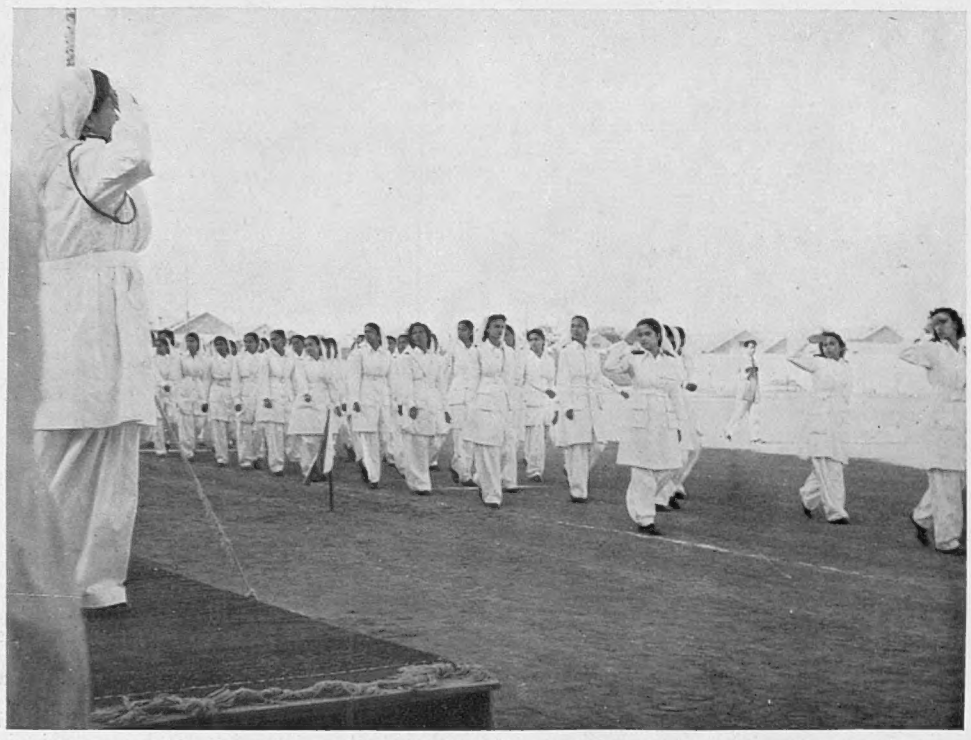
It is no easy matter to say who precisely of the princes is retained in service by the Government. As an instance, the Maharajah of Jodhpur, who lately added a Scots nurse to his wives and visited the Midlands with her, remains at the head of a State which keeps its identity—and has an annual revenue of nearly £2,500,000. The Nizam still sits in his turreted Hyderabad palace.

One or two of the richer princes—those of Udaipur, Kapurthala and Gwalior—are said to be investing in industry or trying their hands at business. The Kapurthalas have long had close associations with France (the late Maharajah bestowed a French architectural corner on his capital). So this Prince looks to Paris. The easiest choice of all has been the Maharajah of Gondal's. A doctor, he has set up a surgery in his capital.

A few progressive princes who saw the light in time continue at the head of their States; they include the rulers of Bhopal, Cochin and Travancore, and the Maharajah of Mysore, whose State was long the best administered in India. Feminists may like to recall that the rulers of Bhopal have included a succession of women, extreme rarity in India, while Travancore women play a prominent part in public life.

Some of the princes have become diplomats and Civil Servants, while one or two, in their ire, threaten to become politicians, with a view to turning the tables on those who, metaphorically, turned them out into the cold.

Nawanagar is a member of the Indian delegation to U.N.O., thereby taking after "Ranji," who used to grace the early League of Nations. The Rajah of Kharagat is on the staff of the Indian Embassy in Rome, and the Rajah of Jhalawar holds a similar post in Brussels. The ruler of Sitamau is Assistant Trade Commissioner in London. The Rajah of Dungarpur is Secretary of the Ministry of Information, and the Rajah of Jubbal is Deputy Chief Controller of Exports.



**MARCH-PAST OF THE PAKISTAN WOMEN'S NATIONAL GUARD: Begum Liaquat Ali Khan taking the salute of the 30th Battalion after members of the unit had given a superb demonstration of rifle drill and physical training on their parade-ground at Karachi**

**THE ARCHITECT OF THE NEW INDIAN DOMINION PAYS A VISIT TO DOWNING STREET: Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, with his daughter and his sister, Mrs. Krishna Hattisingh. During his talks with Mr. Attlee it was believed that the British Premier raised the question of India's dispute with Pakistan, a matter which has been causing the British Government grave concern. After three days in England, Mr. Nehru flew to Washington for talks with President Truman. It was rumoured that an American loan to India was a possible outcome of the talks**

MARKSMEN OF THE ARMY OF THE RHINE: *Left*—A Bren gunner and a spigot-mortar operator watching tracked vehicles going "up the line" during the Battle of Paderborn in which the British Army of the Rhine, and American, French, Belgian and Norwegian units have taken part. *Right*—A Bren gunner and two riflemen. The picture is not absolutely realistic, as the Bren gunner should be accompanied by his coverer, or No. 2, who hands him the ammunition magazines. There is no magazine on the gun in this picture and the gunner is apparently aiming through the sights. When firing in bursts the gunner often uses tracer ammunition

MEN OF THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT DIGGING IN IN OPEN TERRAIN UNDER THE COVER OF A SMOKE-SCREEN: While the troops took cover, the tanks of the 5th Dragoon Guards advanced to the battle perimeter and engaged the enemy, thus giving the infantry time to make their dispositions. In the centre an officer is seen with his wireless operator. Behind them in the next trench is a 2-in.-mortar operator, very possibly the author of part of the smoke-screen

The large-scale manœuvres in Westphalia, held in the region of Paderborn and Sennelager, where once the Panzer and S.S. Divisions were trained before being committed to battle by the German Army, have proved most realistic. With mist and cloud restricting air activity, the tanks occupied the main attention of observers, and co-operation between the infantry and armoured units was watched with close interest. Mr. Shinwell, Secretary of State for War, went out to Westphalia to witness the battle, and indicated that this might be the forerunner of even larger exercises planned for the combined forces of Western Union. Mr. Shinwell told the Press in an interview at Sennelager that recruitment for the Regular Army was better now than it was before the war, although lately, he said, it had fallen off somewhat.

# THE BATTLE OF PADERBORN

FIVE NATIONS AND 25,000 TROOPS TAKE PART IN REALISTIC EXERCISES IN WESTPHALIA

THE MINISTER FOR WAR SURVEYS THE BATTLE AREA: Mr. Emanuel Shinwell with Major-General Callander, the G.O.C. of the 2nd Infantry Division, and Lieut.-General Gale, Director of Military Training, War Office

A CENTURION TANK BREAKS DOWN SOME INSIGNIFICANT OPPOSITION: Britain's latest, biggest and most expensive tank weighs 48 tons and carries a 20-pounder gun. Across the undulating farmlands north-west of the village of Essentho, about 20 miles south of the main Paderborn-Soest road, the tanks advanced in impressive array

# THE LAND THAT HAS DEFIED STALIN

## The Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia Rehearses its Defence

Whatever may lie in store for the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, it will always be remembered for the refusal of Marshal Tito, its leader, and its Government to toe the Moscow Party line. It will never be forgotten that it was the first land behind the Iron Curtain to glance Westward, when to do so was to court extinction. To-day Yugoslavia is in hopeful and defiant mood. Marshal Tito and his army have declared that they will fight any interference to the death. When these pictures were taken recently the Marshal was attending the autumn manœuvres of his troops, and seeing for himself the present efficiency of the weapon he himself forged to defy Nazi might during the Second World War.

**ARTILLERY OFFICERS WORKING OUT THE DATA FOR THE GUNS:** This picture was taken in the command post of an artillery unit during the recent manœuvres held to test the efficiency of the army. Marshal Tito attended the manœuvres

**OPERATING A 4-IN. MORTAR DURING MANŒUVRES:** The man on the left is about to load a bomb. The No. 1 of the detachment kneels on the ground after sighting the weapon to his satisfaction. He will press the firing-pin. So speedily are mortar detachments detected and subjected to counter mortar or field artillery fire that the detachment has to be ready for instant departure

**INFANTRY MEN IN THE ASSAULT:** Trained troops of the Yugoslav Army taking part in a realistic attack during manœuvres. They are passing through a smoke-screen created by mortar bombs to enable them to reach their objective

**MARSHAL TITO DISCUSSES THE PLAN OF ACTION WITH HIS CHIEFS OF DEFENCE:** The Marshal is seen with Colonel-General Peke Dapchovitch (centre) and Colonel-General Kecha Popavich, his Chief of Staff, during the recent manœuvres held in the mountains by the Yugoslavian Army. To-day the regular Yugoslav Army, a product of the fusing of certain Partisan detachments with the National Liberation Army, is an experienced force. It is considered well-equipped as regards infantry weapons

**THREE OF MARSHAL TITO'S TRUSTED LIEUTENANTS IN THE REALM OF CIVIL AFFAIRS:** Mr. Aleksandar Rankovic (Communist), second Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of the Interior; Mr. Mosa Pijade, Vice-President of the Presidium; and Mr. Edvard Kardelj (Communist), the first Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Yugoslavia's Minister for Foreign Affairs

"CHECKPOINT GERMANY"—TO FREEDOM AND ALL POINTS WEST: A view of the Helmstedt area which is now used by refugees from the Soviet Zone after they cross the "no man's land" of Russian Germany. It is here that they rest awhile before continuing their journey westwards. With the establishment of an East Zone Government, the flow of refugees may be increased

# "CHECKPOINT GERMANY"

## A Junction for Refugees on the British-Russian Zone Borders

Just about 100 miles from Berlin, on the borders of East and West Germany, there has arisen a temporary town built on the basis of frustration and fear. It is here, in the Helmstedt area, that travellers make a halt before proceeding on a journey to freedom. For want of a better name, this area may be called "Checkpoint Germany." Refugees, fleeing from the Eastern Zone, rest awhile before continuing the trek west. To reach "Checkpoint Germany" they have first to cross illegally the "no man's land" of Russian-occupied Germany. It has been known for refugees to reach the sanctuary of the west after first being shot at and wounded by patrolling Russian soldiers. The town has developed in the first place to make that wait as comfortable as possible, and secondly, to make profit. Cafés have been started in the area, and there are money-changing "shops" to oblige those travelling in both directions. Hundreds of refugees may be seen sitting around homeless but happy.

WITH BARBED WIRE NOW AT THEIR BACKS: Weary travellers sitting at the side of an autobahn with their possessions in suitcases and parcels, waiting for lifts by motorists

"YOU ARE NOW ENTERING 7TH ARMOURED DIVISION AREA": Beyond the first notice is a board bearing the words "Wechselstube," which points out the way to one of the numerous money-changing "shops." This is now a busy area 400 yards from the Russian border in the British Zone

TWO O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AT A WAYSIDE CAFÉ: So many Germans pass through the area, that even their small purchases of refreshment are enough to make the owners of cafés prosperous

THEY ARE FUGITIVES FROM COMMUNISM: Refugees from Eastern Germany crossing the Russian-Zone border

*A Survey of the Foreign News*

# FROM GAY TO GRAVE

## From the Brighter Side of Life in Italy and Germany, to Political and Other Preoccupations in the West

**NEW LIFE FOR THE DANCING FIGURES OF MUNICH : At a giddy height above the city, Leopold Baur, a local craftsman, works on the painting of one of the figures which adorn the clock tower of the New Rathaus in the Bavarian capital.** The jousting and dancing figures of the clock are now fully repaired and every day at the appointed hour they will play their part

**THE CITIZENS OF MUNICH STAND AND ADMIRE AS THE JOUSTING AND DANCING FIGURES ONCE AGAIN PLAY THEIR PART IN THE LIFE OF THE CITY : The New Rathaus is one of the show-places of Munich, and survived the war unscathed.** While the figures of the chiming clock were repaired they were out of action for several weeks. Now they have emerged not only in full working order but in shining coats of paint

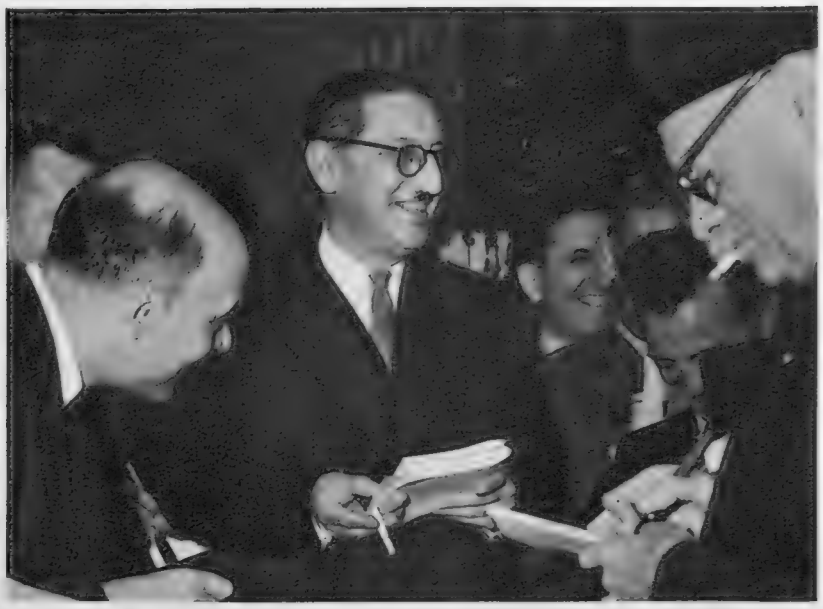
**THE WINE FESTIVAL AT MARINO—THE THIRSTY MULTITUDE WAITS AT THE FREE FOUNTAIN : Each year the people of Marino, wine-producing region in the Alban Hills, near Rome, celebrate the Festival of the Grapes on the first Sunday in October. This year, since it was the twenty-fifth anniversary, the Festival was called the Silver Wedding of the Grapes. Marking the beginning of the grape harvest, it is organised by a local committee of wine-producers under the Mayor of Marino. Thousands of Romans came out to Marino to enjoy a drink at the wine fountains which are erected in the little town's main square. Over 5,000 litres (1,320 gallons) flowed from the fountains**

**THE FIRST FORD PREFECT TO BE ASSEMBLED IN SOUTH AFRICA : Mr. Eric H. Louw, South African Economic Affairs Minister, standing beside the car after driving it off the assembly line at Port Elizabeth. Beside him is Mr. D. Waal Mayer, Secretary of the Union's Department of Commerce and Industry.** Mr. Louw announced that plans for British firms to assemble their cars in South Africa would depend on how money allocated for the motor industry was distributed. The industry, he says, will have to negotiate with the Director of Imports and Exports. The practice of importing cars "knock down" and assembling in the Union has been followed by the Americans for years. The British are now entering this particular market at a late stage

**ROME'S SPATE OF MOTOR-SCOOTERS : This neatly-posed picture indicates the popularity of the modern motor-scooter in Italy, and the reader is not asked to believe that in the streets of the Eternal City the scooters are to be seen at all times in such generous numbers. There are, however, over 200,000 of these runabouts abroad in the land**

**THE FORD FACTORY AT PORT ELIZABETH, SOUTH AFRICA, where the Ford Prefect is being assembled with a view to sale in the Union. Now that South Africa has benefited from devaluation, it is possible that the market for light cars will show a marked improvement**

**THE MARQUIS D'OMPUIS DE BONNEVAL TELLS THE COURT WHY HE DID IT : This ardent supporter of ex-Marshal Pétain, who served under him in the First World War, is seen answering charges in a Paris court.** Last May the Marquis created a disturbance at an auction sale of Pétain's effects. Immediately after the sale began the Marquis is said to have stood up and declared: "I propose that the sale begin at one billion francs, because it is the honour of France which is being scattered." There were cries of "Vive Pétain!" from some parts of the room, and as a result of the demonstration the auction sale had to be suspended



**SEEKING TO BUILD A FRENCH CABINET : M. Jules Moch, fifty-six-year-old Socialist and ardent opponent of the Communists, talking with reporters after he had accepted President Auriol's mandate to form a new Government in succession to that of M. Queuille, who resigned after holding office for more than a year.** M. Moch was Minister of the Interior in M. Queuille's Government, and was pressed into service when the crisis developed in the existing Coalition. The Communist Press has shown marked hostility to M. Moch ever since he first appeared in the front rank of French politics. If no regrouping of the parties can be sustained, a dissolution of Parliament with new elections looms ahead. In that event Gaullist and Communist campaigning is likely to take on increased urgency

**MAURICE EDELMAN POSES WITH THE SWISS GUARDS : The Member of Parliament for Coventry West seen on the occasion of his visit to the Vatican, where he was granted a private audience with the Pope.** Mr. Edelman, who was a war correspondent in Africa and later in Normandy, won Coventry West in the Labour interest in 1945. He is an expert in foreign affairs

**WHAT HAPPENED A FEW MINUTES AFTER A LORRY-LOAD OF PETROL WAS DELIVERED AT THIS NEW YORK GARAGE : There was a tremendous explosion and the rear wall of the building was blown out by the blast, some vehicles plunging to destruction and others hanging precariously on the edge of the abyss. The garage is on 20th Street**

**REPRESENTATIVES OF TWELVE OF THE ATLANTIC PACT NATIONS HOLD A MEETING AT WASHINGTON, D.C. : After nearly six hours of uninterrupted discussion under the chairmanship of Defence Secretary Louis Johnson, the delegates agreed on a satisfactory integrated plan for the defence of the area they represent.** It was found that disagreement on practical steps was less than was expected, and Mr. Johnson, with the aid of some good-natured urging, pushed through this part of the programme in one day. General Omar Bradley and Rear-Admiral Arthur Davis of the United States are seen seated on the left of the table in the centre. On the right of the table towards the foreground are seen General Sir William Morgan and Admiral Sir Frederick Dalrymple Hamilton

**THE MEN WITH THE CLENCHED FISTS BID GOOD-BYE TO SANTIAGO, HOME AND BEAUTY : They were off to the Bolivian border by express passenger train, and there they will work for their living, receiving no wages, and report to the police once a day.** They are all members of the Communist Party who were rounded up on the orders of President Videla. At first they were put in concentration camps until it was found that the Constitution does not allow of the incarceration of political prisoners

**TWO OF THE FOUR GREAT WATER INLETS OF THE NEW CHINGFORD RESERVOIR:** Through 5-ft. diameter pipes water will flow in from the River Lea catchment area and, with a storage capacity of 3,400,000,000 gallons, the reservoir will form an important reserve of supply in North-East London just as the King George VI Reservoir at Staines constitutes a vital reserve in West London. The new Chingford reservoir will be available for filling in 1951. It covers 334 acres

**THE OUTLET CONTROL TOWER AND ACCESS BRIDGE:** One of the outlet pipes with its protective grille can be seen near the steps, halfway up the tower. The reservoir is the design of Sir Jonathan Davidson, who was Chief Engineer to the Metropolitan Water Board from 1934 to 1939. Before that he was for twenty years Chief Engineer of the Liverpool Corporation's vast waterworks

# CHINGFORD'S MIGHTY NEW RESERVOIR

## To Hold 3,400 Million Gallons of Reserve Water for London

Two reservoirs were completed at Staines in 1902. They had a combined gross capacity of 3,338,000,000 gallons of water, and in the first years of the century they gave London a fair margin of reserve in times of drought. In the '30's the need for further storage was seen, and in 19[illegible] a third Staines reservoir was planned by Sir Jonathan Davidson, and before the war Sir John also made known his plans for a new Chingford reservoir on the north-east side of London. The King George VI Reservoir at Staines was opened by the King in 1947, and has proved of the utmost value during the 1949 drought. The South Chingford Reservoir, which forms the subject of these pictures, will be completed some time in 1951. It would be rash to say that with South Chingford in operation there will be ample storage capacity to meet the needs of the Metropolitan Water Board, but in any average year it should mean that the Londoner will be free of irksome restrictions on his use of hoses.

The Metropolitan Water Board gives London an annual supply of 124,750,100,[illegible] gallons, representing over 550,000,000 [illegible] of water and a daily average of [illegible] 340,000,000 gallons. From this it will be seen that when the Chingford reservoir is full it will represent ten days' complete supply for the people of London.

THE SOUTH END OF THE CHINGFORD RESERVOIR, AND THE OUTLET CONTROL TOWER : The basin in all measures 2,520 yards in length, and it is graduated from a width of 980 yards at the north end to 390 yards at the south. The reservoir occupies a position in the bottom of the valley through which the River Lea originally meandered on its way to the Thames. The sides of the reservoir are formed of puddle clay supported by an embankment, and the bottom of the reservoir consists of the London clay formation. The inner face of the embankment is protected by large concrete slabs. The concrete is mixed at a central mixing plant

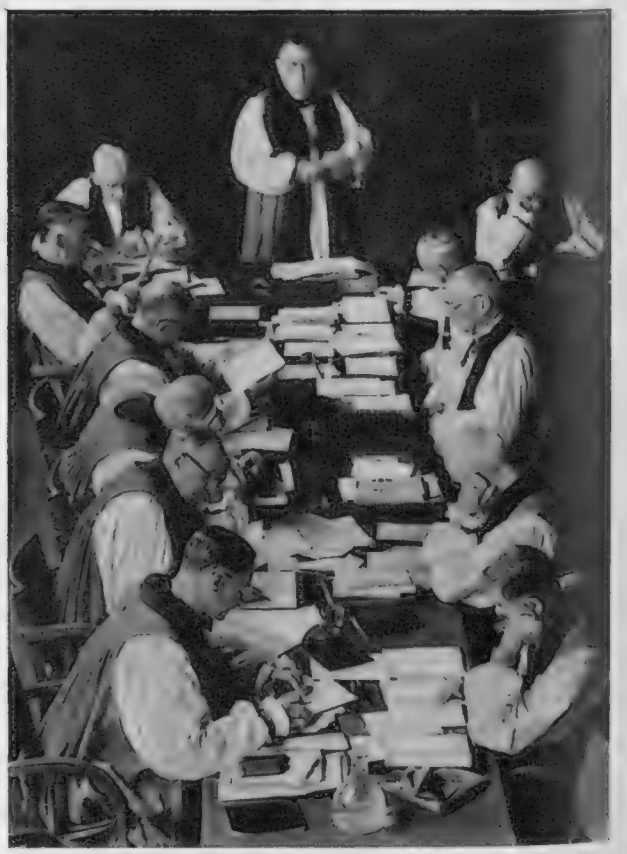
CONCRETE SLABS IN PROCESS OF BEING LAID ON THE SLOPING WALLS OF THE RESERVOIR : On the left of the picture and on the bed of the reservoir runs a rough road over which trucks bring materials

THE SWAN NECK TYPE OF WALL : This has been built at the top of the embankment in order to prevent waves washing over the sides during periods of high wind when the reservoir is full

THE LORD CHANCELLOR LEAVES WESTMINSTER ABBEY: Lord Jowitt in his robes of office after attending the special service to mark the opening of Michaelmas Law Sittings and the start of the new legal year. Afterwards the judges, in their robes of office, headed by the Lord Chancellor, walked in procession through the central hall of the Law Courts. Several members of the Bar of the United States of America attended the service in the Abbey and afterwards watched the procession of the judges. They were much impressed by the dignity and the colourful ceremonial of the occasion

## THE LAW ATTENDS CHURCH
### AND THE CHURCH TOUCHES UPON THE LAW

THE JUDGES LEAVE WESTMINSTER ABBEY AFTER ATTENDING THE SERVICE HELD TO MARK THE OPENING OF THE LEGAL YEAR: In accordance with usual custom, there was also a Red Mass in Westminster Cathedral



**PLAIN WORDS AT THE CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY—THE PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND ADDRESSES THE BISHOPS:** *Left*—**Dr. Fisher addresses his fellow-bishops in the Upper House, and** (*right*) **Dr. Wand, the Bishop of London, addressing the Upper House. In full Synod, Dr. Fisher did some notably plain speaking. He said that they met under the shadow of devaluation and they could not assess all the consequences of this "critical, unwelcome and inevitable act," but they knew it imposed on the people an even more urgent demand for restraint, discipline, hard work and unity of purpose.** They met also, he said, under the gathering shadow of a General Election, when all the emphasis would be on the conflict of opinion, of political outlook and of Party purposes. It was to be noted, continued the Archbishop, that all the political parties accepted in some sense the concept of the Welfare State. Passing to a matter "of the gravest concern," Dr. Fisher said the sale of contraceptives from slot machines and in public places, and even in streets, where anyone of any age could obtain them, had caused the greatest horror and indignation. His reference here was only to the uncontrolled purveying of contraceptives, without regulation or discrimination, so that they were readily obtainable by any child or adolescent. Steps were being taken, he said, to see whether under any existing law indiscriminate sale could be prevented. If not, then they had to attempt to get new legislation passed which would prevent it

# GRIMSBY
## PORT OF PROSPERITY
### The Harvest of the Sea is Yielding Rich Returns

As long as meat remains on the ration, Grimsby can look forward to a period of prosperity. It is prosperous now. The fishermen who return with full holds from the Arctic and the North Sea may receive as much as £500 as share in a catch, and the skipper may receive £1,000. Deck-hands, with basic pay, a share of the gross earnings, and cod-liver-oil money, can expect as much as £90, but when there is a glut on the market matters can be very different. On shore the "lumpers," the men who carry the fish from the holds to the quayside, earn an average of £11 9s. 6d. per week. Grimsby is a port of opportunity, and fishing-folk reckon that in ten years a lad can go from deck-hand to skipper and, if he is both lucky and skilful, may make as much as £10,000 a year; but that, of course, would be exceptional.

**THE DEEP-SEA FISHING-BOATS LINED UP ON GRIMSBY'S QUAY:** With meat rationing still in force, the Grimsby boats are able to reap a rich reward. If a catch fetches the controlled price it may be worth as much as £10,000, but when there is a glut on the quays or the quality is poor, the fish have to be auctioned off

**THE CATCH IS TAKEN FROM THE HOLD AND PUT INTO BASKETS:** The hold is packed with ice and the fish arrive at Grimsby in first-class condition

**ON ARRIVAL AT GRIMSBY THE "LUMPERS" TAKE OVER:** These men, who earn £11 or more a week, take the fish from the ships to the shore. Throughout the night the quays echo to the sound of the "lumpers'" wooden-soled boots, and by morning all is ready for the arrival of the white-coated representatives of the fish merchants

**WHEN THE FLEET IS IN PORT:** Two youths watch the idle ships which bring back the rich harvest from the North Sea and the waters of the sub-Arctic. The massive hauls from the Arctic, which take nine days to bring to land, fetch no higher prices than the North Sea catches, but the bulk is, of course, much greater, as the Arctic is better stocked

LAMBETH PALACE AS IT IS TO-DAY, WITH MUCH OF ITS ANCIENT STRUCTURE RESTORED AFTER THE BOMB DAMAGE SUSTAINED IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR: This view, take from the southern approach to Lambeth Bridge, shows Morton's Tower, built for Cardinal Morton in 1490, the roof of which is at present undergoing repairs. Las year restoration work on the Palace was speeded up so that as much as possible might be achieved before the assembly of the Eighth Lambeth Conferenc

# LAMBETH PALACE and CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL

## Are Still in the Restorer's Hands

Both Lambeth Palace, the traditional home of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and Canterbury Cathedral suffered in the blitz, and although the damage to both was considerable, it was in neither case overwhelming. The main structure of Canterbury Cathedral actually escaped high-explosive bombs, but much havoc was wrought within the precincts, notably in the Library. Bomb blast and arrears of maintenance have contributed generally to the serious state of affairs in the fabric of the shrine. Lambeth Palace was badly damaged in 1940-41 by high-explosive and incendiary bombs. The Great Hall, built by Archbishop Juxon between 1660 and 1663, was a particular sufferer. Nearly half the celebrated hammer-beam roof was burnt out and the Library, which is housed in the Great Hall, suffered serious loss, some 8,000 out of the 44,000 books being damaged. The progress of restoration at Lambeth has been rapid, having been pushed forward last year to provide accommodation for the Eighth Lambeth Conference, which, it may be remembered, was attended by 300 Bishops from the Anglican Communion.

NAMED AFTER THE LAST OF THE PRINCE ARCHBISHOPS: The grand staircase of Howley House, within the precincts of Lambeth Palace. Howley was neither an eloquent preacher nor an effective speaker, but he took part in a great number of Royal ceremonials and lived in considerable state at Lambeth Palace. Accompanied by the Lord Chamberlain, he carried the news of William IV's death to Kensington Palace

THE RESTORED NORTH FRONT OF LAMBETH PALACE: This is Howley House, th residential part of the Palace built by Blore in 1829-30 for Archbisho Howley. It was destroyed in 1940 and has now been rebuilt in orde to provide a hostel for visitors, administrative offices and kitchens. A new private flat for the Archbishop's use overlooks the garden to the sout

AN ARTIST AT WORK AMONG THE RUBBLE WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL: Miss Olive Daniels, a student of Canterbury College of Art, working in the Infirmary Cloisters. In the background is the water tower. This part of the precincts suffered considerable damage from blast, as it was near the Cathedral Library where the heaviest toll was taken during the blitz

IN THE PEACEFUL CALM OF THE GREAT CLOISTERS: Allan Swire, a craftsman from Whitstable, Kent, working on a pinnacle which will surmount a repaired buttress of the Cloisters of Canterbury Cathedral

When on the night of May 31, 1942, German bombers came in over the South Coast and, with dramatic suddenness, turned their attention on Canterbury, they found a city that was almost undefended. There was no heavy anti-aircraft barrage to deflect the planes from their target, and the night-fighter defences were caught unawares, never suspecting that the Cathedral city was the objective and that Goering was embarking on a series of terror raids, intent only on shaking morale. In that devastating raid the heart of Canterbury's shopping quarter was torn out at one blow, but by some miracle the Cathedral, ringed with high-explosives and incendiaries, remained substantially intact. In the precincts of the Cathedral, however, the damage was severe. To effect these repairs and catch up with the arrears of maintenance it is costing £300,000. Towards this the late Mr. Thomas Lamont, of New York, gave an unsolicited gift of £124,000.

MASONS AT WORK ON THE GREAT CLOISTERS OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL: Men engaged in repairing one of the buttresses. Although encircled by bombs and later straddled with incendiaries, the main fabric of Canterbury escaped. The Cathedral Library, from which all the priceless MSS. had been removed to safety in September 1939, was a total loss. Bombs also fell on the Monastic Bakery, the Deanery, the Cellarer's House, the Canonical House, the Kent War Memorial, and the Organist's House

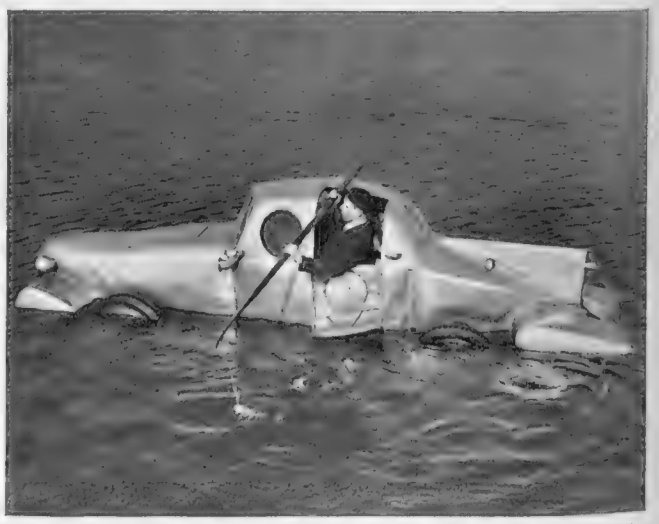
**IN THE OFFICE : An engineer checks the instrument panel of the Shell Oil Company's jet research plane. The twin-engined aircraft has a jet engine specially mounted in the fuselage in addition to the reciprocating engines in the wings, and is the first plane equipped for jet research by an oil company. Elaborate analytical and recording instruments in the cockpit allow tests of fuels and lubricants for each type of engine to be made during flight. The control panel holds the usual twin-engine instruments; the jet engine instruments may be seen right centre; while at the extreme right is an engine analyser oscilloscope**

# NEW NOTIONS ON SKYWAYS AND HIGHWAYS

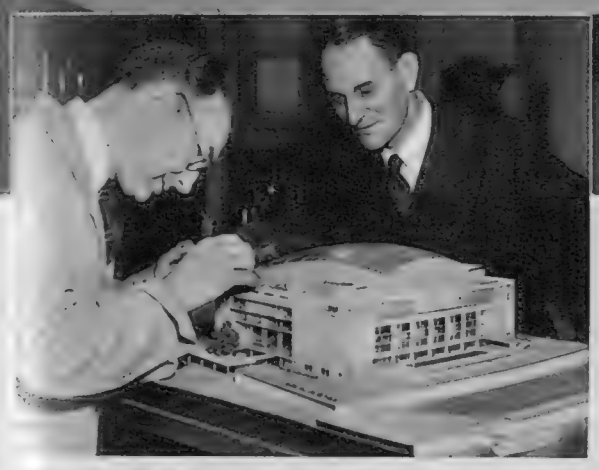
**A NEW MOTOR-BICYCLE WHICH WEIGHS ONLY 91 LB. : The Bond "Minibyke" takes the road on its London try-out.** The latest light motor-cycle is made by the Bond Aircraft and Engineering Company, of Longbridge, Lancashire. The single horse-power Villiers two-stroke engine has a capacity of 98 cc. and a petrol consumption of 200 miles per gallon. The machine has a two-speed gearbox operated by thumb pressure from the handle-bars and is constructed throughout in "stressed skin" aluminium alloy similar to that used in aircraft construction. Maximum speed is 50 m.p.h., and cruising speed 40 m.p.h., The petrol tank holds 1¾ gallons, giving 350 miles at the fuel consumption claimed. Its cost in this country is only £55

**LOCKHEED'S NEW JET PENETRATION FIGHTER, THE F-90, UNDER TEST AT MUROC, CALIFORNIA : One of the largest fighter aircraft, it has been designed to fly and fight far from its base airfield.** The F-90 has already made several test flights and is well advanced in its initial test programme. The single-seat fighter is powered by two Westinghouse J-34, axial-flow jet engines each of 3,000 lb. thrust. Its normal gross take-off weight is approximately 26,000 lb., roughly the weight of the DC-3 twin-engine passenger transport. Some of this weight is accounted for by the heavy armour incorporated to protect the fighter on its attacks well into enemy territory

*On right*—In The Sphere of October 8 Herr Paul Munch was shown making the initial tests of his amphibious car on the Havel Lake, near Pichelsdorf. The constructor, formerly an engineer at the Heinkel aircraft factory, took six months to build the car, which has a 20-h.p. two-stroke engine and front-wheel drive. A turbo-engine in the rear propels the vehicle through the water. For his proposed round-the-world trip, Herr Munch will build an amphibious trailer to carry food, water and fuel, fitted with connecting pipe-lines to permit refuelling when in the water



**ROUND THE WORLD IN A 20-H.P. CAR? Herr Paul Munch, a Berlin engineer, hopes to make the journey across land and sea in his amphibious car. He carried paddles in case of engine failure during his test on the Wannsee**



COMPLETING THE MODEL OF THE CONCERT HALL: Mr. Shove (right), who has been chosen as manager of the new hall, watching finishing-touches being put to the roof

THE MODEL OF THE £2,000,000 CONCERT HALL WHICH IS BEING CONSTRUCTED ON THE SITE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1951 ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RIVER BETWEEN COUNTY HALL AND WATERLOO BRIDGE: Last week Mr. Attlee laid the foundation-stone of the concert hall which will be a focal-point of the indoor entertainment at the Exhibition and will afterwards form a permanent amenity in South London. There have been many critics of this scheme who say that the L.C.C. have only gone ahead with the concert hall because the Government requested them to have it finished in time for the Festival of Britain. It is felt in some circles that the scheme should have been shelved until better progress had been made with housing in the London area. Seating accommodation in the hall is to be provided for approximately 3,150 people

# GREAT UNDERTAKINGS IN MINIATURE

## Models for the South Bank Concert Hall and the Owen Falls Power Scheme

**THE OWEN FALLS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME — THIS IS THE SCALE MODEL OF THE GREAT PROJECT IN UGANDA AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE RIVER NILE: The dam will be situated about two miles below the Ripon Falls, where the White Nile issues from Lake Victoria to pursue its way through the Sudan to Egypt**

The total length of the main dam, together with the intake dam at the power station and the dams on each side of the power station forebay at Owen Falls is 2,725 ft., with a maximum height of 85 ft. Together with the power house foundations, about 250,000 cu. yds. of concrete will be used. The main road to Kampala will be carried across the top of the dam. Situated in the main dam are six control sluices which will be able to release a flow of 45,000 cu. ft. per second, which is slightly greater than the maximum flow ever recorded in the river at Ripon Falls. The power station is designed with an ultimate capacity of 150,000 kw. and will contain ten turbo-alternators of 15,000 kw. each. At present four turbines only are being installed. The contract for the construction of the civil engineering and building works has been let to a group of firms comprising four British and four Dutch firms.

**BIRDS SHOW THEMSELVES TO BE STRONGLY AFFECTED WHEN FLYING IN THE VICINITY OF RADAR STATIONS: Of recent years there has been increasing evidence of this fact. The drawing *on the left* records an incident noted by scientists in the United States earlier in the present year when spring migrants, which came within range of a large transmitting set, were seen to lose their directional sense and to remain in a state of uncertainty while in the region of the radar projections. *Right*—At a radar-equipped lighthouse on the English Channel swallows have been seen to fly in a series of mad circles round and round the upper gallery until eventually falling into the sea in utter exhaustion. The swallows, it is thought, fly on their migratory course on some form of beam direction, and there seems little doubt that radar interferes with their sensitivity in this respect. The news that a radar screen is to be placed right round the North American continent has, as a result, aroused the attention of bird-watchers, who are of the opinion that in the course of years migratory habits may alter considerably in the Northern Hemisphere**

**MIGRATORY STREAMS OF BIRDS MOSTLY TRAVEL BY NIGHT AND HIGH UP: When passing over industrial areas, however, fog conditions sometimes force the birds to lower levels. October is the month of migration in North-West Europe, and this year bird-watchers all over the Continent are waiting with interest to see to what extent the birds will be affected by emanations from radar equipment**

# RADAR AND THE BIRD MIGRANTS

## AND OTHER ASPECTS OF THE ANNUAL MIRACLE OF AUTUMNAL FLIGHT

*Shown in a Series of Drawings by Percy Horne*

In October countless millions of migratory birds are on the move in North-Western Europe, and as our summer visitors—the birds which nest here but seek more congenial winter quarters—fly away in their great droves, others come to take their place. This influx of the hardier travellers, who come to find winter quarters in the British Isles, occupies the whole of October and November. They cross the sea in vast hordes from Scandinavia, Russia, and the Baltic shore, and foremost among them are the starlings, who join the British-born starlings who perform at most local movements within the country. By the end of October England sees birds quite unknown in summer, and Londoners may note the arrival of the redwing and the fieldfare, two members of the thrush family, and the brambling, which may be seen in flocks with other finches. This annual miracle of migration has lately been engaging the attention of scientists, who are at pains to find out just what sets the birds upon their course, and how they maintain it. The fact that radar interferes with their direction-finding is a matter of special interest, and it is thought possible that this man-made interference may in course of time affect migratory habits to a large degree.

**SOMETIMES THERE ARE DEFLECTIONS ON THE NORTH AND SOUTH LINE OF FLIGHT, THE REGULAR COURSE OF BIRD-MIGRATION: A great mountain wall such as this will often cause such a deflection, but there are times when the migrants will fly over a mountain barrier. The power to ascend to heights above 10,000 ft. has been shown by birds crossing the Pamir Plateau and the Caucasus. Some species follow coastlines, and others are occasionally seen to follow the course of a river. The Rhone Valley attracts many migrants, who thus avoid the Central Massif**

**THE NORTH AND SOUTH COURSE OF MIGRATION FROM BRITAIN'S SHORES: Birds flying northwards from Britain go to seek choice breeding-grounds, and those who set out southwards seek food and warmth.** The swallows and the swifts go on an annual migration to Africa which takes some of them as far south as Cape Town. Although the swallows reach Africa during the breeding season, it is a remarkable fact that they do not breed during their stay in the Cape sunshine.

IN A GANNETRY ROUND BRITAIN'S SHORES : The gannets exhibit a sense of direction which is quite remarkable. On days of dense fog they set out as usual for their favourite fishing grounds, perhaps several miles from their nesting rock. They return unerringly, even on days when gulls are immobilised, remaining in their rocky fastnesses. When the gannet flies south to Africa in the autumn it does so without the guidance of its parents

NEW ARRIVALS GATHER ON A TELEGRAPH-POLE : Migratory starlings who have crossed the North Sea to winter in England taking the place of the many birds which have flown south in search of a second summer. It is mostly in November that starlings from other and colder European countries come to join their kin in Britain, and the evolutions of the great flocks which resort nightly in winter to particular roosting-places are often most spectacular

A SOLITARY TRAVELLER : The cuckoo's manner of setting out on its migratory flight presents unusual features. The adults start even before the young are ready for the journey. They travel out alone, and in due time return alone

THE MIGRANT WATER BIRDS TRAVEL FAST AND FAR : The coots and the water-rails winter in North-West India, and the long-legged godwits, with their upturned bills, range out to Ceylon, the islands of the Malayan Archipelago and beyond. Most interesting of all, perhaps, are the great cranes of Sweden, which have been traced in their migration right to the marshlands of the Nile on the boundaries of Abyssinia

*On left*—THE MOST NORTHERLY BREEDERS TRAVEL FARTHEST SOUTH : Buonaparte's Sandpiper, which breeds in the Arctic regions, goes south through North America, Central America and South America, establishing itself in Patagonia and the Falkland Islands

*On right*—THE CAMARGUE, A GREAT MIGRATORY RESTING-PLACE : The marshy triangle at the mouth of the Rhone attracts vast numbers of birds during the migratory season, the wide, marshy areas protecting the birds from human interference. The Camargue has been described as the largest remaining fragment of unreclaimed marshland in Western Europe north of the Pyrenees. Part of it is reed marsh, part of it arid, salty levels, and much of it consists of shallow brackish lagoons. Bird-watchers have described the Camargue as the main gateway and staging-point for migrants between North Europe and the South

# THE THREAT TO WELLS

## And Other Pictures of Home News

**DULCOTE HILL—A VIEW FROM THE WELLS SIDE OF THE HILL WHERE QUARRYING, IF UNRESTRAINED, WOULD SPOIL THE UNIQUE SETTING OF WELLS CATHEDRAL: Protests have been voiced in the Press but the citizens of Wells have, so far, remained apathetic.** Limestone has been quarried on Dulcote Hill for over seventy years but developments had been planned which would cut the top off the hill. In November 1947 an enquiry was held by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and conditions were laid down which preserved the western extremity of the hill for all time. A deputation from the Corporation of Wells has recently visited Mr. Silkin, but it has been stated that they did so with little support from their fellow-citizens, and it was thought that a protest meeting would not attract more than fifty people

**THE LARGEST INDUSTRIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTED OF TIMBER TO BE BUILT IN BRITAIN SINCE THE WAR: Looking into the storage shed at Shoreham-by-Sea. The roof is made of asbestos sheeting.** For some time the timber trade has been alive to the necessity for increased research in their industry and has been striving, through the medium of the Research Department of the Timber Development Association, to improve the scientific and economic use of timber as a structural material, through improved methods of jointing, through stress grading and the application of structural theory and engineering science to practical use. A striking example of the success achieved by the Association is illustrated by the Timber Storage Building at Shoreham, the largest industrial building constructed in timber, in this country, since the war. It covers an area of over half an acre, embodying the most up-to-date technique in the design, grading of material and methods of assembly

*On left*—**A WINNER FOR PRINCESS ELIZABETH:** The Princess congratulates her jockey, Anthony Grantham, after he had won the Chichester Handicap Steeplechase by fifteen lengths on Monaveen, which is owned jointly by Queen Elizabeth and Princess Elizabeth. Monaveen carried the Princess's colours of scarlet, purple-hooped sleeves and black cap to their first victory

**THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S "FLYING FIFTEEN" IS LOWERED INTO THE WATER AT COWES: The "Coweslip," presented to the Duke by the people of Cowes, was built by Uffa Fox, who designed the "Flying Fifteen," said to be the world's fastest small yacht.** On September 17 THE SPHERE published pictures of the "Flying Fifteen" being constructed by a team of experts. Chris Ratsey made the mainsail, two jibs and spinnaker; Henry Bannister the mainsheet, jib sheet and warps; Ernest Rowe produced the mainsheet blocks; Bert Guttridge the fin keel; and Samuel Whites provided the fittings

**PRINCESS MARGARET ATTENDS THE GUNDOG FIELD TRIALS FOR LABRADOR RETRIEVERS ON LANGHOLM MOORS, DUMFRIES: The Princess, who is seen walking with Major Hugh Peacock, President of the International Gundog League, was staying with the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. The event was won by Mr. J. Arthur Rank with F.T. Ch. Scotney Kinsman, which has now won for three successive years. Major Peacock was second with his young dog, Greatford Uffington Brandysnap**

**SURGEONS AT AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL HOSPITAL: Miss Ione Gedye and Miss Olive Starkey examine a piece of reconstructed pottery sent to them from Syria by Professor Mallaring. Miss Gedye, who is a sculptor, historian, archæologist and metallurgist, and Miss Starkey, an expert in pottery, are in charge of the technical department of the London Institute of Archæology. Their work embraces the restoration and preservation of varied articles, such as pottery vessels, Roman coins and Saxon swords, and the construction of models of prehistoric animals based on Stone Age drawings**

**THE WORLD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETS IN LONDON: The conference in progress during the opening meeting at B.M.A. House.** The World Medical Association, which has been established for two years, held its first British conference in London at the British Medical Association House, Tavistock Square. The Association, which has as its objects the bringing together of doctors of all nationalities for the interchange of information and views, for the raising of the general standard of world health and for the promotion of world peace, had representatives of twenty-four countries at the meeting. These representatives came from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and U.S.A.

**FIVE PRISON GOVERNORS ATTEND THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: Left to right are Mr. J. L. Scott (Swansea Prison); Brigadier E. J. Paton-Walsh (Lincoln); Major A. C. H. Benke (Wandsworth); Major B. S. K. G. Guise-Moores (Wakefield), and Mr. W. J. Lawton (Pentonville).** Prison officials and police, giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment, agreed that the retention of the death sentence was necessary. On behalf of the Prison Officers' Association, it was pointed out that if the death sentence were abolished, a murderer serving a life sentence could kill a prison officer or another prisoner with the knowledge that no further punishment could be inflicted. Whatever decision was made on the general question, the Prison Officers' Association considered that a second murder, whether inside or outside prison, should inevitably involve capital punishment

**PAINTINGS AND PINTS: The Chelsea Arts Society holds an exhibition in the bar of the Adam and Eve in Euston Road. The aim of the Society in showing pictures in public houses is to bring good paintings to the man who would not normally visit art galleries**

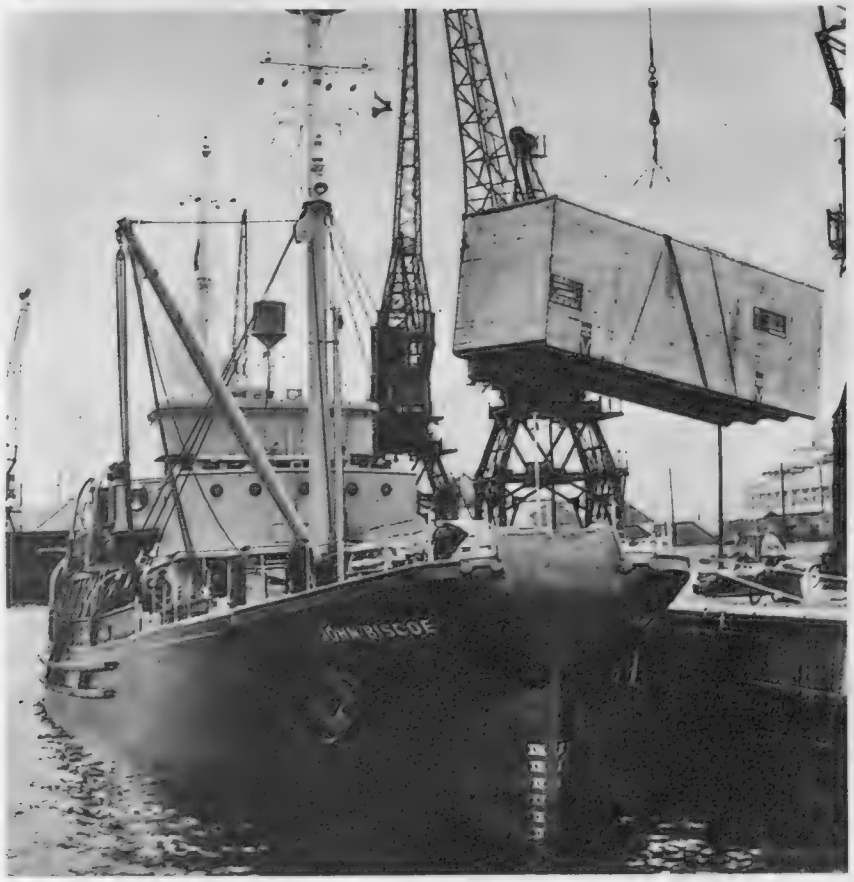
**WOODEN TYRES FOR EXPORT BUSES: The Associated Equipment Company had to find a method of overcoming the restrictions on importing rubber tyres into Brazil when they shipped ten A.E.C. "Regal" single-deck bus chassis on the S.S. "Argentina Star" at the Royal Albert Docks. A pile of discarded rubber tyres may be seen on the right of the picture, while on the left wooden "tyres" are being fitted, on the quayside, before the chassis were loaded**

**TRIAL-BORING FOR MINERALS IN THE COTSWOLDS: The National Coal Board's 80-ft. boring derrick which has been set up at Stowell Park, in Gloucestershire.** Deep trial-boring machinery has been set up for the National Coal Board for the purpose of a geological investigation for valuable minerals in the Cotswolds. At Stowell Park, home of Lord Vestey, an 80-ft. derrick has been erected and fourteen experts—seven Swedish and seven British—are boring out the cores of rock to a depth of 5,000 ft. The derrick is erected on a part of the estate still requisitioned by the Government. Parts of Stowell Park date from the eleventh century, and it lies on the Fosse Way, which lies between Cirencester and Northleach—one of the most beautiful and unspoiled parts of the Cotswolds

THE "JOHN BISCOE" SETS OUT FROM SOUTHAMPTON FOR THE WASTES OF GRAHAM LAND, 100 MILES WITHIN THE ANTARCTIC CIRCLE: The 900-ton survey and relief ship which is carrying members of the scientific expedition to the Antarctic and which will endeavour to relieve eleven scientists and explorers who have been isolated for months amid the snows of Stonington Island, in Marguerite Bay, off South-West Graham Land. This vessel is taking sixteen men to the relief and also two crated aircraft, a Norseman amphibian and an Auster. Both planes will be able to provide reconnaissance to enable the *John Biscoe* to find her way through the pack-ice, a distance of 250 miles. The ship is carrying 150 tons of cargo for the Graham Land bases

## "JOHN BISCOE" SAILS FOR ANTARCTICA

EN ROUTE TO STONINGTON ISLAND AND THE RELIEF OF THE MAROONED SCIENTISTS




THE "JOHN BISCOE" TAKING ON A CRATED AIRCRAFT: It will be seen that the survey vessel has a steel shoe fitted at the bows. On her last trip heavy pack-ice prevented the ship reaching Stonington Island, the most southerly base, and as a result the scientists were marooned there for a further year

A FLOAT FOR ONE OF THE RECONNAISSANCE PLANES IS HAULED ABOARD THE "JOHN BISCOE": It forms part of the Norseman amphibian which, with the Auster, will act as the eyes of the rescue ship as she makes her way through the pack-ice. Should the ice be too bad for the *John Biscoe* to break through, the relief party will be flown to the base and the marooned scientists at Stonington will be brought back in the same manner. The Norseman will use the runway at Deception Island

FIVE OF THE SCIENTISTS ON THEIR WAY OUT TO RELIEVE THE MAROONED MEN: From left to right are General Assistants William Walker and John Cheal; Meteorological Observers John Lankester, Ronald Worswick and Alek Hewat

THE NEW LECTERN AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY IN ITS POSITION ON THE RIGHT HAND OF THE SACRARIUM: The lectern has been given by the Baptist Missionary Society to commemorate the life and work of William Carey, the Orientalist and missionary. The lectern has been carved in walnut and has been designed to harmonise with the seventeenth-century pulpit on the other side of the sanctuary. An inscription recording the gift and the dedication appears in letters of gold

# A BAPTIST HONOURED IN THE ABBEY

## The New Lectern Dedicated to William Carey, the Missionary

William Carey (1761-1834) by his life and work anticipated the Œcumenical movement, and he would probably have been the first to understand the full significance of the dedication service of the lectern at Westminster Abbey, the grateful receipt by leaders of the Established Church of a gift from representatives of one of the free churches. The suggestion that Carey might be commemorated at Westminster was accepted by the Dean and his predecessor without argument and without discussion, it has been revealed. At the dedication service the Rev. J. B. Middlebrook, home secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, referred to this as a magnificent as well as a pleasing gesture.

COMMEMORATING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF "A NOBLE ENGLISHMAN": The lectern in Westminster Abbey which was recently dedicated at a special service. The Dean of Westminster, in accepting the gift from the Baptist Missionary Society, declared that he and the Chapter would treasure it as a memorial to a great Christian missionary and as the symbol of the spiritual unity of all those who believe in and worship Christ. Carey, the son of a Northamptonshire teacher, went out to Bengal in 1794, and with unfailing courage set out to place the Bible in the hands of India's people, the language difficulty being overcome by the acquisition of a printing press and the translation of the Scriptures into Mahratta, Sanskrit, Bengali and a host of other languages. Carey died in 1834 after a life of devoted service

# PITY THE PROPERTY-OWNER

## His Problems From Frozen Rents to Compulsory Purchase

By CHARLES GRAVES

WITH the General Election looming ahead it is safe to say that Conservatives, Liberals and Socialists will all be doing their best to woo the votes of that most important section of the public, the owners of property.

No fewer than 4,000,000 people own their own houses in Great Britain. Together with wives and families, these owner-occupiers account for more than 10,000,000 men, women and children—about one-fifth of our total population. Eight million small houses built before 1919 are owned mainly by "small property investors," the people who own six or seven houses. Two million houses are owned by local authorities. In addition the insurance companies, big property companies, the Church Commissioners, the Duke of Westminster and Lord Howard de Walden own real estate to the value of hundreds of thousands of millions of pounds. As for the farmers, they total 360,000. All of which adds up to the fact that millions of people are vitally concerned with every legislative move which affects their interests, though it seems highly improbable that any further legislation will be introduced in the remaining stages of the present Parliament to deal with property problems. Meanwhile, the final touches are being given to the detailed programmes of the three chief political parties.

The Socialists say that their plan is to build houses of different sizes and to a variety of standards as the local authority schemes extend and meet the needs of the middle-income groups for good houses. They also promise to develop the housing estates for all sections of the community, and promise that they will not permit landlords "to exploit the housing shortage for their own gain," and will continue rent control and tribunals. In this connection it is worth pointing out that while tenants are able to go to tribunals to get their rent reduced, the tribunals are not empowered to raise basic rents.

The Liberals announce that they will abolish the existing estate and legacy duties and bring in a new inheritance tax, give building subsidies to private builders of houses for owner-occupation like those built by local authorities, remedy the injustices of the leasehold system and facilitate the purchase of freeholds.

The Conservatives promise to make greater use of the private builder, bring housing work within the free allowance of £1,000 now applied to other buildings, and see that as far as possible every family has a separate and proper home.

What is particularly agitating the property-holders at the moment is, of course, the implications of the Town and Country Planning Act, the effect of which is to prevent the owner of landed property from benefiting by any increase in value due to permitted development. If the owner himself decides to develop his property he has to pay money to the Government. If he sells it to someone else to develop it he gets no increased payment. These development charges have already been levied in various parts of the country. Thus, a single room in a terrace house in a working-class district in Yorkshire was changed to a hairdressing saloon. The development charge for this change of use was £17. In Leicestershire £25 was demanded for turning a house into a hairdressing establishment, although no structural alterations were involved except the installation of the usual bowls. In Paignton (Devonshire) the conversion of a barn into a farmhouse attracted a development charge of £750, in spite of the Government's talk about the need for more rural houses. In Weymouth the change of use of residential flats into a lawyer's office with a flat above it, brought a charge of £250. In Crawley the erection of a bungalow on one-fifth of an acre brought a charge of £120. At Horley, only a few miles away, the building of a house on a plot 75 ft. by 200 ft. involved a charge of £515. In Sutton, three rooms in a private house to be used as an infants' school involved the payment of £50 for five years, while in Hove the division of a fried-fish department to a wet-fish shop at first involved a charge of £125, though later it was decided that no charge at all was payable.

On November 16 Lord Llewellin is drawing attention in the House of Lords to the peculiar workings of the Town and Country Planning Act. The provisions of the Bill were so revolutionary and so voluminous that it was almost impossible to digest them at once. However, the National Federation of Property Owners managed to secure a number of amendments in spite of the guillotine. As a result of their efforts, separate dwelling-houses can be turned into flats without the payment of a development charge, and the 1939 price rule upon the compulsory acquisition of land was abolished in favour of the current market value.

This Federation is non-party, non-commercial, although it represents over 500 affiliated property-owners' associations and property-owning corporations and companies throughout the country. In addition to its fight against the Town and Country Planning Act it is trying to help its members (the vast majority of them being in the smaller income-tax brackets) in the latest situation created by the devaluation of the £.

According to Sir Stafford Cripps, the internal value of the £ is not affected by devaluation. At the same time he insists that wages, profits and prices must not be allowed to rise as a consequence of devaluation. But why should they rise if £1 will still buy the same things that it has bought up to now? The real problem is how will devaluation affect provisional new houses and how will it affect the rents and repairs of existing houses? Fortunately almost all the materials needed for house-building are produced at home—with the exception of timber, which can be obtained from non-dollar countries in return for coal. Bricks, tiles, cement, glass are all home-produced. In consequence, any increased cost should not be very great unless other indirect consequences of devaluation, such as increased wages, begin to operate. But even before devaluation every new council house was costing the ratepayers and taxpayers an average of 10s. a week in subsidies, so if costs rise after all, then the housing programme will have to be cut. The effect of devaluation on rents and repairs of existing houses is another matter. Council house rents are going up all over the country because of higher repair costs. The National Federation of Property Owners is now demanding that the rents of privately-owned houses should receive the same consideration.

For the first time in this country there is rent control coupled with devaluation. In France, as the franc has plunged and the cost of living risen, successive Governments refused to tackle the problem, with the result that 5s. a month will now pay a wage-earner's rent in Paris. This is fine for the worker. But the practical result is that very few new buildings have been put up in the last ten years. Anyway, only 1 per cent. of Paris houses were built after 1937, more than 80 per cent. of the Paris population have no baths in their homes, and only one-sixth of the existing buildings are pronounced satisfactory by the official inspectors. Young couples who want to buy their way into a modest flat have to pay extravagant premiums. Some even bribe undertakers to give them first news of a death which may mean a vacant apartment.

As a result of the Federation's efforts all three political parties are more or less pledged to review rents after the General Election. Indeed, a modest increase in rents to permit repairs and a reduction of the housing subsidies by granting greater freedom to the private builder, are probably essential if the social services are to be maintained and the inflationary consequences of devaluation are to be stemmed.

According to *Property*, the admirable new monthly magazine launched last month by the Federation, the average number of building workers per thousand people is about twenty, of whom less than five are employed on new houses. As there is no doubt that the small property-owners, whether Socialist, Liberal or Conservative, are becoming increasingly restive at the failure of the present Government to do anything except introduce restrictive legislation where rents are concerned, it looks as if they may become a major factor in the poll. When property-owners in Glasgow and other towns offer their houses for nothing to local authorities, simply because they cannot afford to keep them in repair out of the rents they are permitted to charge, it is clear that things have reached a desperate stage. The same, of course, applies to owners of historic mansions, who, however, are able, if their show-places are easily accessible, to reduce their overheads by inviting the public to view them for a small fee. Lord Derby has secured about £6,000 towards the cost of maintaining Knowsley Hall with his 2s. 6d. a head for 40,000 adults and a number of children at half price. Longleat, near Warminster, is said to have brought the Marquess of Bath about £11,000 this year, though substantial expenses will have to be met out of this sum. The Duke of Sutherland's income has been raised by about £30 a week as the result of throwing open Sutton Place, near Guildford. But these are exceptions. Burghley House has been open to the public since 1792, but an average year brings only 1,700 visitors and £85 (at 1s. a head) is a mere drop in the cost of upkeep.

As for the ordinary property-owner, there is no possible excuse for him to charge even a threepenny-bit entrance fee.

Not so long ago the property-owner was an object of envy. To-day he is more an object of pity—frozen rents, development charges, compulsory purchase of land and property, new towns, special roads, planning restrictions are all hitting him. Every extension or improvement to his land and buildings has now to be approved. He is forbidden to change the use to which he has put his property except in accordance with complex rules and regulations. In local affairs the municipalities are entering more and more into competition with him. Bills recently promoted by various corporations empower them to open cinemas, restaurants and refreshment bars, to furnish houses and to run taxicabs.

No wonder that the National Federation of Property Owners with its panel of expert lawyers is acquiring in its sixty-first year of existence more members than ever before.

**A NEW HOUSING ESTATE RISES ON DENMARK HILL: In this once-select quarter, where stood private hotels and a private golf course, 670 flats and houses are going up. This leafy oasis in the midst of urban London formed part of the celebrated Bessemer Estate. It lies only four miles from Charing Cross, and when standing in some parts of the estate it is difficult to believe that just beyond the perimeter are the serried homes of urban Camberwell. Sir Henry Bessemer, who invented the steel process named after him, took possession of the estate in 1863 and made it into a magnificent retreat, including a small village of hothouses, forcing pits and vineries which he filled with rare plants**

**THE MINISTER OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING OPENS THE SALFORD OVERSPILL HOUSING ESTATE AT WORSLEY, LANCS.: This was the scene on the estate as Mr. Silkin declared the first house open and ready for occupation. It is the first estate of its kind in this country built essentially for the overflow population of a provincial city**

AN HISTORIC WESTMORLAND CASTLE PASSES INTO THE HANDS OF THE NATION: Sizergh Castle, near Kendal, which Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Hornyold-Strickland, together with their son, Lieut.-Commander Hornyold-Strickland, have presented to the National Trust. With the gift goes adjoining land and the contents of the castle. Owing to increasing pressure of taxation the present owners feel that the chances of the family being able to retain possession of the estate in generations to come, as it has done for the last 700 years, are increasingly remote. Sizergh—the name is of Norse origin denoting the dairy farm of one Sigarith—was granted by Henry II in about 1170 to the Deincourt family, while the Stricklands were living since the middle of the twelfth century at their manor of Great Strickland, in the north of Westmorland. It was not until 1239 that the two families were allied by marriage. The Pele Tower, which forms the oldest part of the residence, was erected in the fourteenth century

SIZERGH
FOR THE NATION

SHIRLEY
IN FACT AND FICTION

HARTSHEAD CHURCH, A MONUMENT FROM THE WORLD OF FACT THAT WON A PLACE IN THE REALMS OF FICTION A CENTURY AGO: Next week marks the centenary of Charlotte Brontë's novel "Shirley," a story of the Luddite riots. Hartshead Church, not far from Huddersfield, is known as Nunneley Church in the novel. The Brontës' father knew it well, for he was incumbent at Hartshead from 1811 to 1815. Not far distant was Miss Wooller's school, where Charlotte Brontë was a pupil in 1831-32 and where she taught in 1835-38. It was natural that she should have chosen places in the vicinity to give authenticity to her Yorkshire tale

ROE HEAD, MISS WOOLLER'S SCHOOL FOR LADY BOARDERS, WHICH CHARLOTTE BRONTË ATTENDED FIRST AS A PUPIL AND LATER AS A TEACHER: It was severely plain in Charlotte's day, and in late years it has been much improved architecturally. Miss Wooller is identified in "Shirley" as Mrs. Pryor, companion to Shirley Keeldar

WITHIN THE PELE TOWER OF SIZERGH CASTLE: The Pele Tower belongs to the fourteenth century, and its ancient timbers are one of the most impressive features of the castle. Within the thick walls of the tower are panelled rooms with richly and beautifully carved overmantels

*The World of Books*—By VERNON FANE

# A RICH WEEK FOR NOVELS

*Books which Range Far and Wide in Point of Time and in Place*

THIS has been a rich week for novels and a busy one for women writers, who are responsible for nine of the books under review. In the historical field, the stories range from a frontier town in the '90's to Israel in the ninth century B.C., and in the modern field they cover Italy, Africa, Assam and the west coast of Ireland, as well as the English countryside and our familiar London. To begin with, there is Miss Marguerite Steen's imposing new novel of more than 700 pages, on the further fortunes of the family made known to readers in *The Sun Is My Undoing*. The present book treats of them in the ten years from 1891 to the turn of the century, and shows those fortunes ebbing in TWILIGHT ON THE FLOODS (Collins. 12s. 6d.). Many years before this story opens, considerable wealth had been earned by the Floods with their specially constructed boats, which, plying from Bristol, were secretly engaged in the slave trade between West Africa and America. Respectability had followed the money, and the source of their riches was never acknowledged by the new generations till young Johnny Flood discovered the secret, and set out for Africa to investigate for himself. There is strong stuff in this story, as there was in its predecessor, and the same lustiness in its telling.

BUFFALO COAT (Cassell. 12s. 6d.) belongs roughly to the same period, but in a very different setting, for that kind of coat was a symbol of a doctor's success in the frontier towns of the '90's, and this novel of Carol Brink's is a story of three doctors and the degree in which they succeeded, both in their profession and in their private lives. One is a bluff, cheery, yet short-tempered man, the prototype of the old-fashioned country practitioner; one is his French assistant, with the subtlety but not always the stamina of his race; and one is a young and unhappily married Englishman. Living in the same small community, their lives, as well as their practices, impinge one on the other, and, in the working out of the threefold situation, this is as much a novel of character as of action.

London in the '60's is the scene of Miss Ann Stafford's novel, LIGHT ME A CANDLE (Hodder and Stoughton. 10s. 6d.), an interesting study, even with its occasional sentimentalities, of a small revolution with far-reaching effects—the revolution in nursing methods that was started by Miss Florence Nightingale and her handful of helpers. The great nurse appears in this story only as the inspiration of a determined young woman who is convinced that she, too, has a vocation for work in a hospital, and who runs away from her prosperous but unsympathetic family to prove her claim.

DR. JOHNSON'S DEAR MISTRESS (Selwyn and Blount. 10s. 6d.) is, as you will have expected, a story of the "Great Cham's" friendship with Mrs. Thrale. I enjoyed the novel, though I suspected its author, Miss Winifred Carter, of a favourable bias as far as her heroine was concerned. Dr. Johnson is shown not in the Boswellian manner, but as Mistress Hester Thrale may have seen him, when she found in him the most delightful companion, who could appreciate the wit and finesse of her own conversation, and who could redeem her life from its dullness.

Two hundred years farther back in time, and we have the tragic and romantic story of Amy Robsart, and Miss Elizabeth D'Oyley's interpretation of the cause of her mysterious death. LORD ROBERT'S WIFE (Michael Joseph. 9s. 6d.) is an admirable piece of work, and I recommend it to you. Amy, or Amye, as the writer calls her, is shown through her too brief life, from her childhood in Norfolk, through her days at Court, when Henry VIII was a gross and ageing figure, to her marriage with Robert Dudley, who was to become Elizabeth's favourite, Earl of Leicester.

There is a prodigious gap in time between this and the subject of the next novel, no less than twenty-four centuries, for Lady Flavia Anderson has written of JEZEBEL AND THE DAYSPRING (Chapman and Hall. 12s. 6d.). Jezebel was a Phœnician princess who came from the comforts and glories of Tyre to the petty kingdom of Israel, "much as Mary Queen of Scots left the French court for Scotland in a later age." She was aunt to Dido of Carthage, which seems a surprisingly placid relationship for both these fabulous women. One does not easily picture Aunt Jezebel. And she was also a religious bigot who soon came into conflict with the prophet Elijah. Lady Flavia makes a readable affair of her version of the story.

**THE JUDGES OF THE PRIX GONCOURT MEET IN PARIS: Seated in the centre is Colette, with Francis Carco seated on the right. Behind are Roland Dorgeles, Alexandre Arnoux, Armand Salacrou, Philippe Heriat, Andre Billy, and Gerard Bauer. The Académie des Goncourt, which is pledged to help struggling French authors, was founded with money realised from the sale of the art collection of Edmond and Jules de Goncourt**

Of the modern novels, the one that will cause the widest and most general interest is Miss Daphne du Maurier's THE PARASITES (Gollancz. 11s.), a tale, and a moral one, of our own days. Four people are sitting in a room in a country house as the story opens. Three of them are related by having had either the same father or the same mother. The fourth is husband to one of them, and it is he who, suddenly exasperated, accuses them of being parasites. When he has left them together they begin, with every evidence of enjoyment, to discuss themselves, their past lives, and their fantastic parents, with whom they had lived a muddled, migratory life between the theatres and hotels of half Europe. In these flashbacks—the cinema jargon is applicable here—their lives and characters are revealed, and when they come back to the present, it is to find disillusion. The technique of all this is impeccable in the sense that it is tailored for a public who may be counted in tens of thousands, but it is curiously unsatisfying in its final effect.

THE FAR CRY (Macgibbon and Kee. 9s. 6d.) is the second published work by Miss Emma Smith, and a novel which does in a definite sense combine promise with performance. This writer will do better yet, but already she has the root of the matter in her, and already, again, has that fresh and thoughtful choice of words which, at best, makes some of her writing sing, and at worst is still free from the cliché. Her story concerns a little girl of fourteen who is suddenly catapulted from her aunt's home in England to a remote part of India, where her beautiful and discontented sister lives with her planter husband. The outlines of the story are so simple, but the writer's perception so acute and so gentle, at the same time. This is a book to cherish, and an author to watch.

Vasco Pratolini's novel is of modern times, though not of the present year or immediate problems. A TALE OF POOR LOVERS (Hamish Hamilton. 12s. 6d.) has been impeccably translated from the original Italian, and is a story of Florence and its back streets, notably one that is no more than an alley, and where life is lived, willy-nilly, on some sort of communal basis, and where the first seeds of Fascism are being sown on a deep, uneasy soil. The time is twenty-odd years ago, and the author has known how to contrast the huge and dangerous political change with the small and intimate sorrows and joys of the people who lived through that change.

## CHILDREN'S BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS

MAINLY FOR BOYS BETWEEN 10 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE. ALL PUBLISHED BY HUTCHINSON.

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*Venture to the Main*, by Leslie Morley, illustrated by F. A. Philpotts. (4s. 6d.)
*Ship Boy With Columbus*, by Enid la Monte Meadowcroft, with illustrations by C. G. Rowlands. (5s.)
*Cowboy Boots*, by Shannon Garst, illustrated by R. Mills. (Cowboy Series. 4s. 6d.)
*Green Mountain Boy*, by Leon W. Dean (Rover Library. 5s.)
*By Paddle Wheel and Pack Train*, by John Hamlin (Rover Library. 4s. 6d.)

FOR THE GIRLS.

*Cross the Bridge and See*, by Kathleen Wal[illegible], illustrated by Steven Spurrier, A.R.A. (Heinemann. 8s. 6d.) Described as a novel for the teen-ager.

Two schooldays story books from Hutchinson's at 4s. 6d. each are *The Ruby Eye*, by Dorothy B. Upson, and *Ponies at Westways*, by Constance White.

FOR ALL AT VARYING AGES.

*Swan of Denmark*: The Story of H. C. Andersen, by Ruth Manning-Sanders, with illustrations by Astrid Walford. (Heinemann. 8s. 6d.)
*Gulliver's Travels in Lilliput*, by Jonathan Swift, illustrated with photographs in colour and line drawings by Peter Chadwick. (Max Parrish. 8s. 6d.)
*John and Jennifer at the Circus*, by Gee Denes; story by Elsie M. Harris, designed by Q. Durov, with photographs in colour. (Nelson. 7s. 6d.)
*Mossy Green Theatre*, by Mary Dunn, illustrated in colour and in black and white by Astrid Walford. (Harrap. 8s. 6d.)
*Little Dog and the Rainmakers*, written and illustrated by Mary Fairclough. (Hutchinson. 6s.)
*No Boats on Bannermere*, by Geoffrey Trease, illustrated by Richard Kennedy. (Heinemann. 8s. 6d.)

## "THE GREEN BERET"

### In Which is Told the Story of the Commandos

The performances of irregular troops in battle have always aroused admiration, for in every age an original interpretation of ways of conducting war has been the key to tactical success. The broad strategic concepts of war are dependent on something deeper, but on the field of battle originality can be a telling force, in the face of troops whose discipline carries them to "the cannon's mouth." The deeds of Nathan Bedford Forrest in the American Civil War, of de Wet and his burghers in South Africa, and of Popski's Private Army, the men of the Resistance and the Commandos of the Second World War, show what unorthodoxy can achieve. In the recent struggle the Commandos, despite the opposition of old-stagers in the military hierarchy, proved themselves up to the hilt, and in THE GREEN BERET (Michael Joseph. 15s.), Mr. Hilary St. George Saunders tells their story with the dash and enthusiasm that such a great subject deserves. We see the first days of combined operations, when Lieut.-Colonel Dudley Clarke, Military Assistant to Sir John Dill, conceived the revival of the offensive spirit at a moment when Britain's fortunes were at their lowest ebb. We see that brave conception in the hands of Lord Keyes, an enthusiast who found his path bestrewn with difficulties: the coming of Admiral-General-Air Marshal Mountbatten (even more of an enthusiast), and then the first raids upon the defended coast of Europe. From Lofoten and Vagso the Commandos went from strength to strength. 'Layforce" laid about it in the Mediterranean, and then came the greatest raid of all—the attack on St. Nazaire, when Stephen Beatty rammed the lock gates with the *Campbelltown* and Colonel Newman's Commandos fought like demons in reaching their objectives and destroying the installations of one of the vital ports of Western France. It is a truly tremendous narrative, and Mr. Saunders, excels himself in telling it. He has a companion volume in preparation, *The Red Beret*, the story of the parachute troops, who made war with no less originality than the wearers of the green.

By now most of the English-speaking world is aware that Mgr. Ronald A. Knox is translating the Old Testament anew from the Latin Vulgate intending to give a new virility to the greatest of all books and offering the reader a wider measure of understanding of the Scriptures. Vol. II of THE OLD TESTAMENT. JOB TO MACCABEES (Burns, Oates and Washbourne. 21s.) now makes its appearance. For those who still doubt the value of this work the volume is very much of a test, as it includes the Psalms and the Song of Songs. Here is the new version of the first words of Psalm 23, a psalm of David: "The Lord is my shepherd; how can I lack anything? He gives me a resting-place where there is pasture, and leads me out by cool waters, to make me live anew. As in honour pledged, by sure paths He leads me. What though I walk with the shadow of death all around me." Some may say that the soaring lyrical quality has gone from these lines. Others will aver that Mgr. Knox has given the text a new clarity. As the book is intended for private reading, few will quarrel with the experiment.

Edward Kasner and James Newman offer an adventure in the fabulous world of higher mathematics which they claim is within the reach of all intelligent people. MATHEMATICS AND THE IMAGINATION (G. Bell and Sons. 15s.) is written with wit and clarity. The chapter on dice-throwing and coin-spinning will appeal to everyone, especially the authors' mischievous dig at the great and respectable insurance palaces which, they say, "stand as monuments to a science originally born in the dice-cups."

Lancelot Hogben has produced a painstaking and valuable survey of the art of human communication in his book FROM CAVE PAINTING TO COMIC STRIP (Max Parrish. 21s.) He shows by word and picture exactly what man has done through the centuries to tell other folk of the world around them. The comic strip, latest flowering of our genius in story-telling, seems to differ only in taste from the cave paintings of 4,000 years ago, but Mr. Hogben does not forget in his survey what have been the real contributions to enlightenment, and the great strides in the realm of typography and printing receive their due share of acknowledgment.

G. M. Trevelyan's monumental work, *English Social History*, now appears in a new guise as ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH SOCIAL HISTORY (Longmans. 18s.), Vol. I of which deals with Chaucer's England and the Early Tudors. The illustrations have been selected with scholarly care by Ruth C. Wright, the idea being to set forth the life and habits of the people at every level. This is no pioneer effort, it should be remembered, for the Quennell's entered this field thirty years ago with their *History of Everyday Things in England*, presenting a book even more lavishly illustrated. The Quennells, however, wrote for boys and girls in their late teens, while Trevelyan's appeal is infinitely wider.

Marguerite Steen's novel, MATADOR (Falcon Press. 10s. 6d.), was the first of her Spanish trilogy. It now makes a welcome reappearance.

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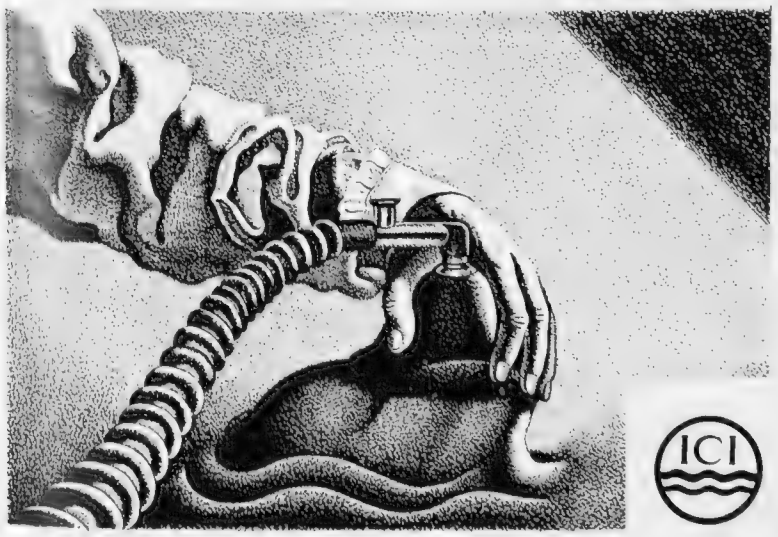
## ANAESTHESIA

The anaesthetic properties of ether were discovered by Michael Faraday in 1818. Nineteen years before that, another British chemist, Humphry Davy, anaesthetized himself with nitrous oxide, or "laughing gas," which has since become so important in dental surgery. Then in 1847 chloroform was introduced by James Young Simpson, an Edinburgh physician.

Though ether and chloroform are still used in surgery, the quest for improved anaesthetics has continued to this day; chemical research has produced even safer and more efficient materials. Procaine, a synthetic local anaesthetic widely used in dentistry, has developed from a study of the chemical structure of a natural substance, cocaine. Other milestones in anaesthesia have been the introduction of ethyl chloride, cyclopropane, vinyl ether, trichloroethylene, and also other anaesthetics which are administered not by inhalation but by injection into the veins or the spine. The achievements of British chemistry in the field of anaesthesia are two-fold. Firstly, its research has contributed greatly to the range of anaesthetics available to-day. Secondly, the British chemical industry is now producing these anaesthetics to the high standards of purity essential in the field of medicine.



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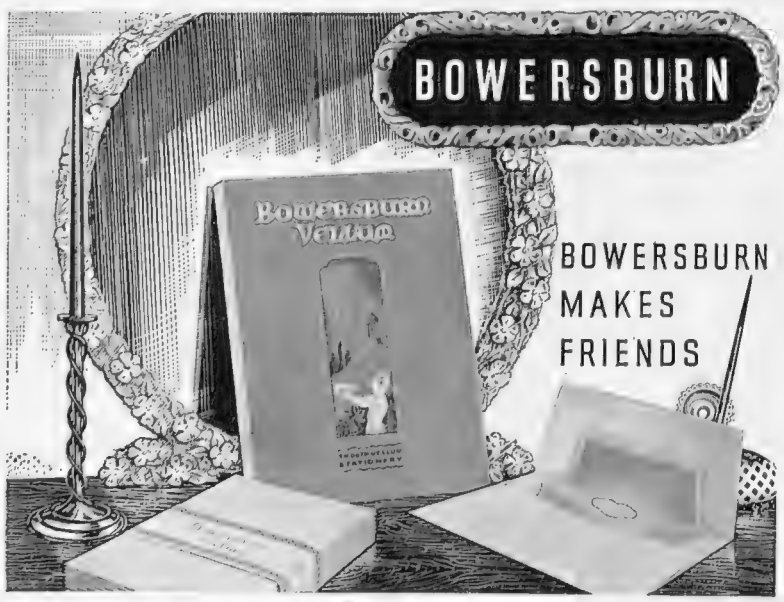




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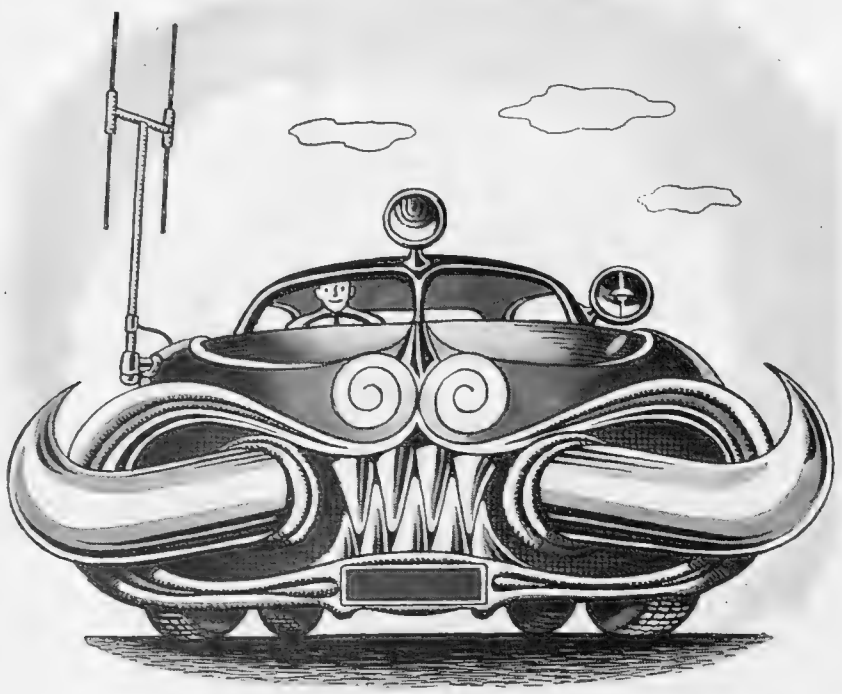

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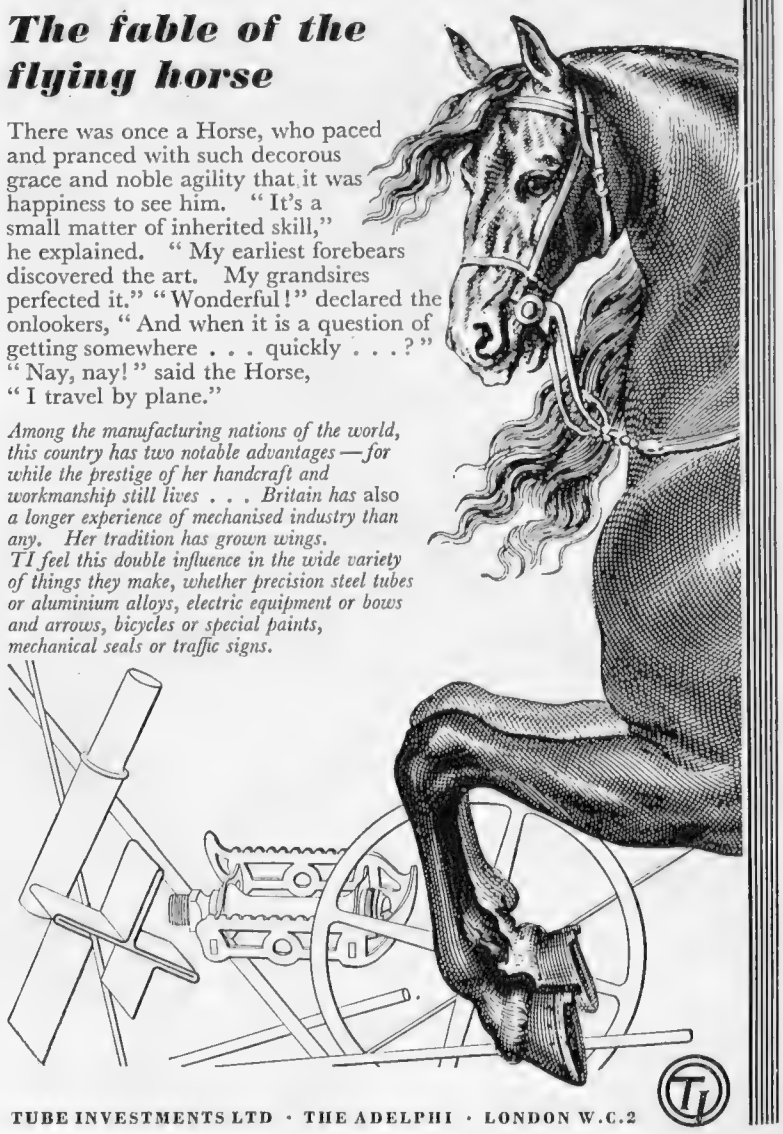

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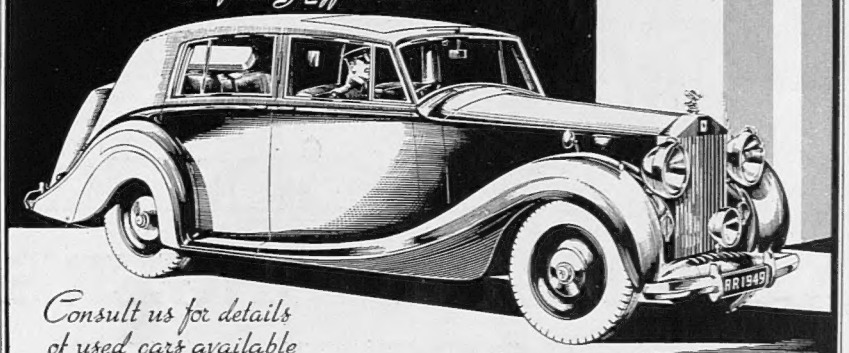


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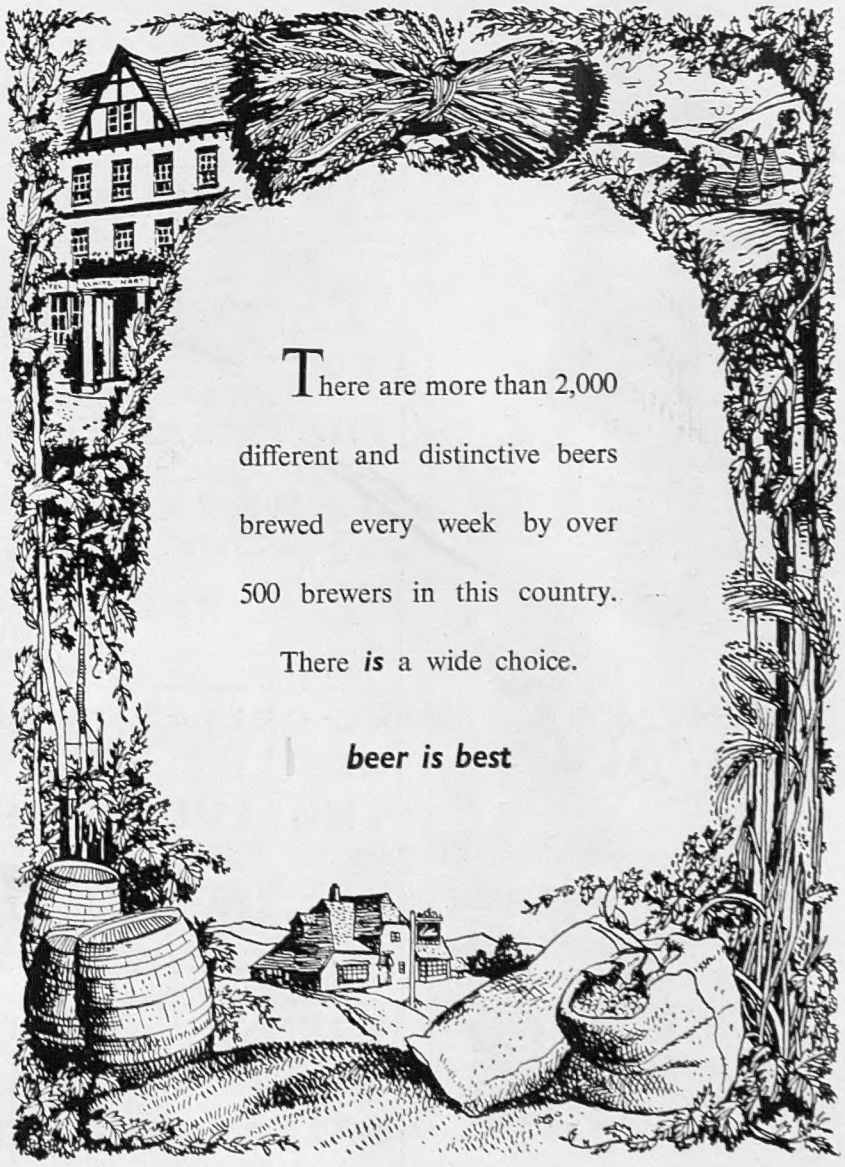

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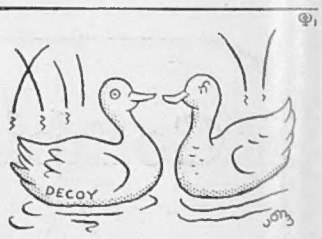


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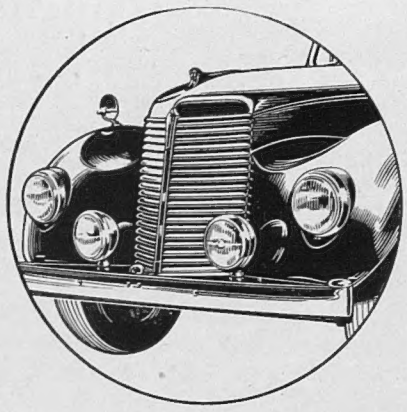

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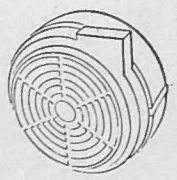

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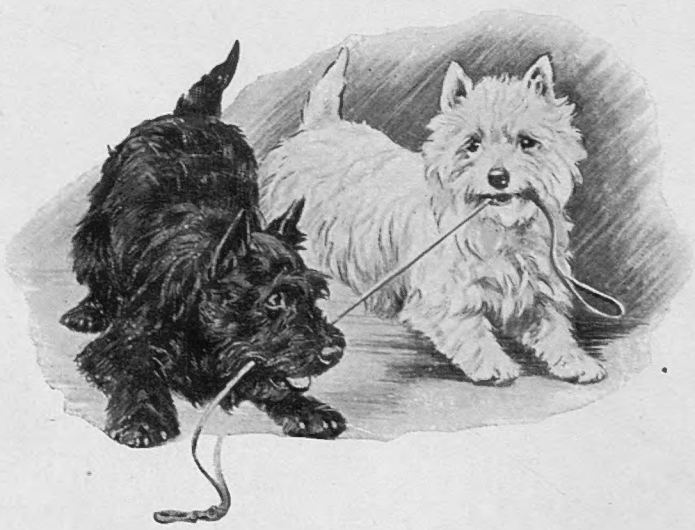

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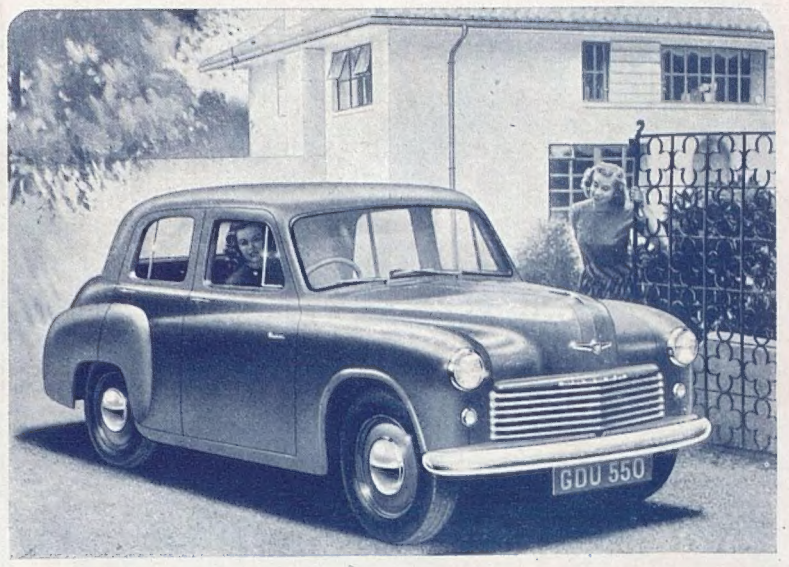


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